

EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

The Union Pacific Coal Company

ROCK SPRINGS

SUPERIOR

RELIANCE

HANNA

WINTON

★ ★ CONTENTS ★ ★

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JUNE, 1938



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EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 15

JUNE, 1938

NUMBER 6

This America of Ours

Two schools of economic thought hold forth in the United States. The one most popular is that which promises relative freedom from hard work, with plenty, from what source no one will say; the government, of course, the last resort. The other school goes back to the first stirrings of civilization. It is founded on the theory that all wealth primarily rests upon labor actually performed, holding, in substance, that labor as well as capital can only be paid wages out of the product of work.

THE above foreword was jotted down by us in memorandum form some months ago, and such changes as have since appeared in our national economic outlook, merely serve to strengthen the opinions then held. More recently our attention was called to a book published in the early part of the year, "The Next Century is America's," by C. D. Murphy and H. V. Prochnow. Mr. Murphy was honor graduate of Harvard in the same class as President Franklin D. Roosevelt, a successful writer and now the head of an advertising agency. Mr. Prochnow was an honor graduate of the University of Wisconsin, a student of sociology and economics, now a banker. The authors are intensive proponents of free personal initiative and the old American idea of independence. We commend the book's careful perusal to all thinking Americans, confident that it will clear away many of the cobwebs that impair the sight of those who still believe that a man can lift himself by pulling on his own bootstraps, that a nation can be made prosperous by immoderate spending, and that it is the function of government to support the people instead of the people supporting government. We propose to lift liberally from this valiant work. The authors lifted heavily from many sources, and, after all, truth is the property of all.

Dr. Glenn Frank, who is more or less taboo for his ultra advanced ideas, in his foreword to this book said, "There is a growingly articulate school of thought which insists that the America we have known—the America of private enterprise and political liberty—is a dying America." After asserting that we should take the "dying America" with a large grain of salt, Dr. Frank further said:

"There is no flaw in the political policy or economic practice of our national life that steady and responsible intelligence cannot correct. America is not dying. The ranks of business men, industrialists, and financiers are not devoid of intelligence, competence, and social sensitiveness. The political genius of the nation is not bankrupt. There is a vast fund of leadership in the nation that suffers neither from the *rigor mortis* of reaction nor from the St. Vitus dance of irresponsible Utopianism. It is for us to find and follow that sort of leadership, and to help it lift the standards around which the stable intelligence, effective competence, and sound social sense of Americans who believe in democracy and an intelligently modernized economy of private enterprise can rally."

The authors very pertinently refer to the welter of propaganda now being poured out by way of the newspaper, the periodical—propaganda of a hundred clever sorts, and most of all the broadcast. They refer to propaganda as a business at which many labor, some for love, most for hire. They might have made specific reference to that put out by our national government, manufactured by hundreds carried on the government payrolls, the cost of preparation and distribution paid by the taxpayer. What are the theories that are exploited through this propaganda? Much of the pronouncements tend to make the race soft—to believe that the day of initiative, effort and thought is behind us and that Congress should become a veritable Santa Claus. Few of us stop to think that if every day was Christmas, no work would be done and that the whole people would be bankrupt.

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The writers of the book make extended reference to the Pilgrim fathers, who came from England something over three hundred years ago, and to the hardships they endured; and there are those who say that the day of opportunity has passed, that the manna waiting to be gathered then has all disappeared. Yes, the Pilgrims found things wonderfully soft in the days when America as a nation was all in the future? The sea voyage was a long and bitter one, their landing on a bleak New England shore was made by the men carrying their women, children and goods through a December surf. They cleared away the snow, built log cabins, and sick and weakened, they maintained a guard against the Indians. Six died that first December month, eight in January, seventeen in February, thirteen in March, and when the winter ended half of the colony had passed away. At times only half a dozen were on their feet and able to care for the sick and dying. William Bradford, their leader, wrote that this few "spared no pains, night nor day, but with abundance of toyle and hazard of their own health, fetched them wood, made their fires, drest their meat, made their beds, washed their loathsome clothes, cloathed and uncloathed them, all this willingly and cheerfully." The motivating force behind this people was a deep religious conviction and an abiding belief in the doctrine of self help.

If a more recent example of fine courage, fortitude and an abiding faith in God will prove more illuminating, we have but to turn back to the latter portion of the first half of the last century, the scene "Winter Quarters" on the northern limits of the City of Omaha, Nebraska, where the Mormon pioneers paused for the winter of 1846-7 in their trek westward to the then territory of Utah. There can be found the story expressed in an exquisitely designed monument of bronze, the record of men, women and little children, who sickened and died while on their way to establish homes in a desert that was made to bloom through patient toil, backed by the spirit of independence and willingness to endure hardship. Ernest M. Hopkins, in the "Atlantic Monthly" of October, 1936, said:

"The foundations of American society were laid by men who endured economic want and physical hardships that they might gain access to opportunities few in number and inconsiderable in importance as compared with those which to-day lie close at hand for all of us. There was no thought in their minds that the conditions of life ought to be anything but a challenge or that the rewards of life could be possessed except through valiant effort. They accepted the conditions and went their individual ways without dismay and without complaint, with definiteness of purpose and with

high aspiration. Thus, from recognition of the fact that life must be a struggle for men to profit most from it, arose a great people."

We as a people are prone to forget the work of our early day pioneers—the men and women who builded the nation and established a government, which for one and one-half centuries became the sanctuary of the downtrodden and oppressed of the old world. For one that came here in the Mayflower and the little ships that landed at Jamestown at an even earlier date, hundreds of thousands came later in the steerage of immigrant ships. In the winter of 1778-1779, George Washington found himself at Valley Forge with eleven thousand half-clad men, who left a trail of blood on the frozen snow when they walked, shelterless, without shoes or adequate clothing and without blankets. It was then that Washington two days before Christmas, wrote to a despairing Congress that he had in camp 2,898 men "unfit for duty because they are barefoot, and otherwise naked." Such was the setting that cradled the nation. Dictatorships were talked of, the government was in a state of chaos. It was then that a well nigh despairing Washington knelt in the snow while he prayed to his God for guidance. We have visited Mt. Vernon and Washington's tomb many times, where once stood Daniel Webster who there said: "Put thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place where thou standest is holy ground." Some few years ago we heard a retired British army officer say much the same words to a party of American tourists crossing the battlefield of Chateau Thierry, where the ground was once literally drenched with the blood of American youth. Such was the beginning and the culmination.

We talk fluently of the crash of 1929 and every known epithet has been hurled at the then President of the United States and those who administered the nation's business. Well, 1929 was not much of a show after all. Let us quote again from the book:

"In 1830 there were but 23 miles of railroad in active use. By 1850 the mileage was 9,021 and by 1860, over 30,000. In the next decade it mounted to 52,922, including the Union Pacific-Central Pacific Line to California, without which, it has been said, we never would have become one united nation. In the years from 1867 to 1873, 33,000 miles of railway were constructed, equalling approximately the total built up to the time of the Civil War.

"Some 800,000 emigrants came to America during the years 1860-1865. Almost two and one-half million acres of Western farm land were taken up in a few short years. Our exports of wheat tripled. Petroleum was discovered in Pennsylvania. From the clinched fist of the Nevada mountains, the Comstock Lode was

opened in 1861. In Colorado also mining riches were developed. The population of the country had increased from 31,500,000 in 1860 to 38,500,000 in 1870, and the nation now covered over three million square miles.

"But not yet had the fiddler been paid for war waste and war inflation. The foundation was not sound. With widespread expansion and large promotion profits, the weaker sides of human nature again gained the ascendant. We are still at work on this problem of boom and depression; and still we seem unconscious of the major part which human nature plays in it. Stocks had risen to spectacular heights. The expansion had gone too rapidly.

"The break of the bubble came with the failure of an Eastern banking house. Then followed the panic of '73, trailing in its wake a period of depression longer and more severe than any previous one. Over 40% of the steel plants in the country closed. Some 85 railroads went into receivership. In the succeeding five years less than 10,000 miles of railway were built. Multitudes of people were thrown out of employment. Other nations also had had their wars and booms. The reach of the depression was worldwide. England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia and South America were affected. As the United States was a debtor country, making heavy interest payments abroad, sending tourists and foreign-born citizens back across the Atlantic in multitudes, and shipping largely in foreign bottoms, the financial drain went on unchecked.

"Money went as high as $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ daily. One day more than twenty failures were announced in the stock exchange, and the next day twelve more firms were suspended. One railroad stock fell almost one-third of its value in ten minutes on September 28, 1873. Over 47,000 business enterprises failed between 1873 and 1878.

"So America came to the end of its first hundred years of independence—a period rich in achievement, crowded with the heights and depths of living, but at no time as cruel as life in former times had normally been. We had had a Revolution, a War of 1812, major panics in 1837 and 1857, with lesser depressions, and were now in the midst of the panic of 1873. *But people took up the slack of their lavish living, paid off or charged off their losses, got their feet back on solid ground and lifted up their heads.* It was not a change in political system—it was merely the application of sound economic principles. In 1879 we had a bountiful harvest; John Sherman said that 'the way to resume is to resume'—and put the currency back on a gold basis. Again prosperity responded to sound economics and America was on its way."

Land is worth only to the extent that it is served by transportation. Passing the Colonial period, wa-

ter transportation except as to the Great Lakes, has been a national liability rather than an asset. The sums spent on waterways since the advent of the railroad have been largely "pork barrel," and much of the money now being spent on hydro-electric power plants occupies the same category. Some of the great water power plants now classed as world wonders, will in years to come be visited by people who will class them as world follies. Great engineering projects can not be thought through over night. The first canal across the Isthmus of Suez was projected by the Pharaohs and was in existence in 1380 B. C. De Lesseps began the task of building a real Suez Canal in 1854 and 294 years passed between the first Panama Canal survey made by King Phillip of Spain in 1620 and the opening of the present canal in 1914.

Time marches on. Walter W. Price in his "We Have Recovered Before" published in 1933, said:

"As late as 1895, 169 railways with one-fifth of the country's total mileage are in receivership. Various transcontinental railroads ran only one train a day each way in the trans-Missouri area, and there were only occasional freight trains.

"In 1893, there were 17,286 failures, in 1894 and 1895 a total of 30,000, and in 1896, 17,298. Farm prices were low in the face of crop failures. The price of pork dropped in forty-five minutes on one day 'from \$18.75 to \$10.50 per barrel. On the same day the failure of six important provision and packing concerns was announced . . .' Call money rose to 75%. Banks in every large city resorted to clearing house certificates. The Governors of the New York Stock Exchange were seriously considering closing it.

"For the four years from 1893 on, the United States had a deficit. The age-old flight of gold from inflation and confiscation was on. In December, 1894, the Treasury gold reserve was \$111,000,000; by February, 1895, it had fallen to approximately \$41,000,000—a twenty days' supply at the daily rate of \$2,000,000 loss. Business men were preparing for the surrender of the Treasury.

"Men rioted in the streets of Chicago and New York. Coxey, who learned nothing and forgot nothing of his paper money folly, marched with his hobo 'army' on Washington. A great railroad strike necessitated President Cleveland's calling out Federal troops to protect trains. Industrial disorder bordered on anarchy. Two-hundred thousand coal miners in the Middle West rose, and laborers revolted against wage reductions. Hoarding began, and the small currency of the country actually sold at a premium.

"In 1898 came a short and relatively bloodless war. Recovery again began to take hold.

The losses finally are accepted—the debts composed. *Thousands of workers and business men have cut and fitted their abilities, their wage ideas, into a pattern of business that again forms a reasonably true equation.* Conditions stabilize, and men can see their way farther. They launch into undertakings. The outworn has reached the point where it must be replaced. The magnetism of the improved becomes decisive over the failure of the obsolete. Recovery—suddenly—is here!”

In 1905 another boom was launched and prosperity reigned. Railway construction, the production of iron increased and our foreign trade reached new heights. Stocks rose to inflationary levels, then came 1907 and another panic. In June, an \$8,000,000 iron concern crashed, a \$34,000,000 company failed in Pennsylvania, a \$52,000,000 streetcar combination in New York went into receivership—stocks fell fifty per cent, history was repeating itself. When the expansion of the nation's population, area developed, and increased wealth is taken into account, the crash of 1929 was not such a big show after all, and yet a great President and all business, honest and dishonest, was smeared to the limit. Well, Abraham Lincoln was crucified, Cleveland went out repudiated to be called back after four years and we know what happened to Woodrow Wilson. Smearing is among the oldest of the professions.

There are those who think that the Constitution of these United States is outmoded, that while it may have been a good old buggy to ride in at one time we need something speedier, perhaps more streamlined, to carry us forward today. What has this government done with the old horse and buggy? We once lived in a pioneer town that contained one college educated person, a modest little wife and mother. We recall that she was a devotee of Robert Browning. Her husband, a Welchman, non-collegiate, quoted Thomas Carlyle. This was in the late seventies when the steamship companies were bringing shiploads of people from Great Britain, (Ireland in particular), Germany, Italy and the Scandinavian peninsula. The steerage rate was \$16.00 a head and the immigrants furnished their own blankets and carried their food in great baskets. They had these baskets with them when they came to Dakota Territory to settle the then granary of the world, the Red River Valley, extending from the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indian reservations to Fort Garry in the province of Winnipeg, Canada. This was the day of “The little red school house” of one room, no colleges or universities existed in the west. Here is the record *under the Constitution*:

“Educational Progress”		
	Year 1870	Year 1934
“Per cent of population, age 5-17 years, incl. enrolled in public schools.....	57	81.6
“Average number of days schools in session.....	132.2	171.6
“Average number of days attended per enrolled pupil.	78.4	145.8
“Average annual salary per teacher	\$189.00	\$1,227.00
“Total expenditure for education—per capita of total population	\$ 1.64	\$ 13.58
“Total expenditure for education — per capita of enrollment	\$ 9.23	\$ 64.76

“Today we have—

“242,000 public school buildings

“1,166 universities, colleges and professional schools

“252 teachers' colleges and normal schools

“25,000 public high schools

“2,600 private high schools and academies
Scores of junior colleges, business colleges, training schools for nurses, and other special types of educational institutions.

“26,434,000 enrolled in the public schools

“6,087,000 enrolled in secondary schools

“Today a boy or girl has—

“1 chance in 2 of going to high school; in 1890 it was 1 in 25

“1 chance in 6 of going to college; in 1900 it was 1 in 33.”

The book we quote from is authority for the following further statement:

“In 1931, the U. S. Department of Commerce estimates, the world held 136 billion dollars of life insurance. Of this amount almost 109 billions, or 80%, was held in the United States, represented by 121 million active policies. On the last day of 1931, the United Kingdom had only eleven and one-half billions of life insurance in force; Germany only three and one-third billions; Japan but slightly more. France in 1929, including government insurance, possessed less than one and one-half billions. Nowhere else in the world does one find such foresight; such eagerness to provide for the future of the family, and such resolute individual initiative in so doing. This is a record of provision for family protection unmatched in history.

“Despite the depression, John Everyman still had \$24,499,500,000 in savings and time deposits on June 30, 1937. The number of depositors stood at over 44,226,178—an account

for every third person in the nation. In some of the older sections, savings per person are as high as \$580, which is more than double the figure for approximately twenty years ago."

Where has dictatorship of any kind, in any age, done so much for the common people? We hear lots about "Enthroned royalists," "predatory corporations," and the machinations of wealth. Human nature is much the same whether rich or poor—there are rogues in all walks of life. The army of police, night and day watchmen, the thousands of jails are not maintained alone for the few millionaires. Those who have but little make substantial contributions to lawlessness, but by an overwhelming majority the people, rich and poor, are honest.

Mr. Owen D. Young of the General Electric Company recently said:

"For the past six years we have been advised on every hand to be realistic. This, I suppose, is the alleged reaction against the mirages of the twenties. Youngsters without practical experience were the ones in earlier generations who dreamed dreams and who complained of their elders for want of vision. In this same generation these same youngsters profess to be hard-boiled realists who look at affairs today so objectively and with such assurance that they warn their elders against being misled by the dreams of yesterday.

"The heart of this realistic philosophy seems to be that what is—is, and what is not—can't be; that our problem is to divide what we have and be content; that youth can no longer look forward to the progress which the past has known; that the research worker, the inventor and the engineer are enemies rather than benefactors of society; that we must surrender our visions and our hopes for the drab treadmill of a living in which the talented and untalented alike, the industrious and the lazy, the courageous and the cowardly shall have equality in recognition and division."

There has developed in the past few years a disposition to centralize the powers of government. It has been said and truthfully that what we want is a wise government rather than a strong government. Messrs. Murphy and Prochnow in their book say:

"Let no one under the pretense of efficiency or the plea of improving the position of certain groups of our people place himself above the supremacy of the fundamental law. The end of that road is tyranny. Place the real power of the state in the executive and the final result is always tyranny. Give no one power and you have anarchy. But hold to enlightened legislative, judicial and executive branches, each with its powers, and to national and state governments, and you have a system of checks

and balances that guarantees men's liberties and their rights as free men."

One more quotation and we close. Dr. James Selby Thomas, President of Chrysler Institute of Engineering, Detroit, Michigan, not long ago said:

"A few timorous persons seem to think we have produced too much and that our industrial and agricultural systems are already geared to produce beyond our needs. It is enough to allay the fears of such people to remember that the only limitless thing in the world is human want. Our real problem is, not that we have produced too much and are too rich but that we have produced too little and are, therefore, too poor. The only reason an American buys more than a Chinese is because he produces more. Once he stops producing more than a Chinese, he will certainly stop purchasing more than a Chinese.

"Defeatist philosophies are common in all parts of the world where poverty is the rule. Poverty is the rule in all parts of the world where goods are not produced in quantity. Let us retain our youthful enthusiasms for developing our country, producing ever-more wealth in order that ever-wider distribution may be made of it. Wealth must be produced before it can be distributed.

"Finally, let us not forget that our idealistic culture, however rich and fine it may be, depends upon our materialistic culture. Idealistic culture is not wealth creating. It is the glorious flower of a successful, wealth creating materialistic culture. The richness, the beauty, the influence, and the glory of almost any of the cultural patterns of the world have been definitely influenced by the ability of the commerce of the day to pay the bills and carry on. If our cultural advantages in the future are to be magnified and made more general, we must understand that our commercial life must be kept in a healthy state.

"Indeed, the glory of science, invention, and the machine is that they have given masses of men leisure time which, if they will wisely use, will enable them to give birth to the greatest cultural renaissance the world has ever known.

"There can be no Utopias. Men change more slowly than the rocks among which they have found shelter from one another. But they do change."

Mr. Wiggins—What did the minister say this morning?

Mrs. Wiggins—His sermon was about the Garden of Eden. I don't think he was very nice about it. He reminded his congregation that Eve did not realize that she lacked clothing until she ate the apple—and then he looked right at some of us leading women and said, very emphatically, "Sometimes I wish some of the women in this church would eat an apple."

Run of the Mine

Fourteenth Annual Reunion Old Timers Association

FOLLOWING the First Aid Field Day to be held at Rock Springs, Friday, June 17th, the Old Timers' Association will meet in Rock Springs on Saturday, June 18th, for the purpose of holding their fourteenth annual reunion, at which time the Old Timers, active and retired, scattered throughout the Rocky Mountain region, will again gather together for what is to them the greatest day in the year.

The "day's doings" will commence at 10:15 A. M. sharp, with a business meeting held in the Elks building, Rev. Bruce K. Blunt delivering the invocation and the eulogy for the Old Timers who passed away during the preceding twelve months. New officers will be elected, and at 11:00 A. M. sharp the Old Timers with their guests, the color guard and the bands from Rock Springs, Winton-Reliance, Hanna, Superior, and the Kiltie Band, will form in line for the parade to the Old Timers' Building, where a group photograph will be taken immediately after the parade is disbanded.

At 12 o'clock noon, the doors of the Old Timers' Building will be opened and the members will take their places for the fourteenth annual banquet, which will be presided over by Mr. George B. Pryde, Toastmaster.

After the delivery of the invocation by Rev. Albin C. Gnidovec, President Eugene McAuliffe will introduce Mr. W. M. Jeffers, President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, who will deliver the annual address to the Old Timers and their wives. At the conclusion of Mr. Jeffers' address, Mr. McAuliffe will present nine 40-Year Gold Service Buttons to the graduating class of 1938 as follows:

Alex. Angelovich, Rock Springs
 Carl Erickson, Hanna
 Axel Johnson, Rock Springs
 John Matson, Hanna
 William Moon, Winton
 Edwin J. Parr, Reliance
 Daniel D. Potter, Rock Springs
 Andrew Tarris, Rock Springs
 Urban Toucher, Rock Springs

At the conclusion of this ceremony, the audience will arise, singing the first verse of "America," after which Rev. Gnidovec will deliver the benediction. The Old Timers and their wives and guests will then adjourn to listen to the band concert

which, as usual, will be conducted in the area between the Old Timers' Building and the General Office Building.

The participating bands and their conductors are as follows:

The McAuliffe Kiltie Band.....Wm. H. Wallace, Pipe Major
Hanna Band.....Isaiah Sherratt
Rock Springs Band	} All under the direction of James Sartoris, assisted by Dr. Doyle Joslin, Walter (Ike) Oja
Superior Band	
Reliance-Winton Band	

Following the band concert tea will be served in Rooms 103-104, General Office Building, to the Old Timers' wives and their guests.

At 8:15 P. M. sharp the Old Timers and their wives will re-enter the Old Timers' Building, finding the tables used for the banquet stored away with seats in place for the evening program, a major portion of which will be carried out by the Union Pacific Male Chorus of Evanston, Wyoming, Mr. John Neilson, Director, and Laura M. Butts, Accompanist. Those who have heard Mr. Neilson and his company need not be reminded of the character of his selections, including vocal and saxophone solos, and numerous chorus renditions, with community songs by Director Neilson. The inimitable Harry T. Lunn of Winton, with Mr. James Kitching, guitar accompanist, will sing two new East Side London concert hall songs, "I'm Henry the Eighth, I Am" and "I'm Shy, Mary Ellen, I'm Shy." The selections to be sung by Mr. Lunn represent the latest concert hall favorites fresh from the sound of Bow-Bells, London. At the conclusion of the musical program, the floor will be cleared promptly, giving the Old Timers and their wives an opportunity to participate in the old-fashioned dances, which in the minds of our present-day young people are outmoded but still dear to the older generation.

We submit herewith the names of the twelve gentlemen who heretofore addressed the Old Timers' Association, all distinguished in their respective walks in life:

- 1926—Former U. S. Senator, Mr. C. D. Clark, a one time employe, now deceased.
- 1927—Mr. N. H. Loomis, General Solicitor, U. P. R. R., now deceased.
- 1928—Hon. William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor for eight years under President Woodrow Wilson, now deceased.

- 1929—Mr. Carroll B. Huntress, then Executive Secretary, National Coal Association.
 1930—Rev. W. McMurdo Brown, then Rector, St. Thomas Church, Denver, Colo.
 1931—Rt. Rev. Elmer N. Schmuck, Episcopal Bishop of Wyoming, now deceased.
 1932—Mr. Carl R. Gray, then President, now Vice-Chairman, Board of Directors, Union Pacific Railroad Company.
 1933—Hon. Leslie A. Miller, then and now, Governor of Wyoming.
 1934—Mr. Thos. S. Hogan, Chairman, Coal Labor Board, Dist. No. 5, National Recovery Administration.
 1935—Hon. Ralph Kimball, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Wyoming.
 1936—Hon. William B. Ritchie, Attorney at Law, Omaha.
 1937—Dr. L. E. Young, Vice-President Operation, Pittsburg Coal Company.

On the Old Timers' page will be found reference to this year's speaker. Suffice it to say Mr. Jeffers, who was the originator of the Union Pacific Railroad Company's Old Timers' Association, will not disappoint his audience. Mr. Jeffers, who entered railroad service at the early age of fourteen years, and who has been a tireless worker in various capacities since that time, knows from his own long, arduous experience just what to say to the men and women who contributed so much toward the development of Wyoming and the west.

Our Performance for 1937

MANY things of interest to our employes occurred during the year 1937. From the annual report of General Manager, Mr. I. N. Bayless, we abstract the following items, and as safety exceeds all other details of operation in importance we will deal with that first.

During the year two fatal and 38 non-fatal accidents occurred. During the five years ending December 31, 1937, twenty-one fatal and 262 non-fatal accidents occurred, the man-hours worked per accident for the five years averaging 52,956. During 1937, with forty accidents the man-hours per accident averaged 92,681, an increase of 75.02 per cent. Keep in mind that during the five-year period, 1923 to 1927, inclusive, but 15,617 hours were obtained per accident, suggesting a gain of 493.4 per cent in ten years.

As ventilation is an important element in mine safety, it is interesting to note that the Company operates 12 main fans outside of its nine mines, the volume of air forced into the mines totaling 1,029,930 cubic feet per minute. As this air is expanded, by passing through the mines, the total return equals 1,070,060 cubic feet per minute, or

a gain of approximately four per cent. While there is plenty of air in Wyoming and it is not difficult as Lao Chee would say, to "catch 'em" 47,520 tons of air are forced into the mines in each 24 hours.

The total production of coal for the year was at

Rock Springs	774,519.75 tons
Reliance	592,693.30 tons
Winton	524,753.60 tons
Superior	859,522.75 tons
Hanna	564,138.65 tons

All Mines3,315,628.05 tons

Of this volume, 70,958.30 tons were used in the boiler plants at Rock Springs and Hanna.

The Company owns 151 short-wall mining machines, 200 coal loading machines, 3,713 mine cars. It used props, cap pieces, wedges and lagging costing \$147,787.24, and mine ties costing \$27,452.07. Forty-three horses and mules were in use, costing \$15,627.36 for feed and care. The permissible powder used (we use no black powder) totaled 718,200 pounds, producing 4.6 tons of coal to each pound of explosive.

To maintain its 1,107 buildings cost the tidy sum of \$119,222.18, and the Company's payroll, including pensions, totaled \$3,880,245.68. The mines worked 71.4 per cent and the men 70.7 per cent of full time, and the average wage for men and boys working in and about the mines was \$6.85 per shift of seven hours. This sum will increase to approximately \$7.09 in 1938, or over \$1.01 per hour. The average number of men employed in 1937, was 2,430.

On December 31st last, a total of 34 nationalities were shown on our payrolls. Out of 2,443 men, 1,416 were native Americans, 152 Austrians, 127 Italians, 120 English. Those in the minority were Australians, Montenegrins, and Norwegians, only one of each nation in our employ.

During the year the Company checked off and paid to the local unions for an average of 2,240.8 union men the sum of \$92,401.14, an average of \$41.24 per year or \$3.44 per month. There was paid into the several Hospital Commissions

By employes, union and non-union.	\$94,259.65
By the Coal Company.....	16,838.15

Total.....\$111,097.80

From 1868, when 365 tons of coal were mined at Rock Springs with 6,560 tons the same year at Carbon, or a total production in that year of 6,925 tons, the output has grown in 1937 to 3,315,628 tons. The volume of coal mined during the seventy-year period totaled 133,267,432 tons, which, if loaded in present day coal equipment, would re-

quire 2,665,348 cars. All of the Old Timers who will attend the fourteenth Annual Reunion at Rock Springs made substantial contributions to this task.

Recent Mine Explosions

THE growing number of mine explosions that are taking place indicate a definite let-down in the management of many properties, this condition running for some years and apparently growing steadily worse.

Mr. D. Harrington, Chief, Health and Safety Branch, United States Bureau of Mines, in his annual resume of coal mine accidents, submitted the following record of major accidents for the years 1933-1937, inclusive:

MAJOR DISASTERS IN COAL MINES OF THE UNITED STATES

Year	No. of Major Disasters	No. of Fatalities	No. of Fatalities per Disaster	Maximum Fatalities in Any One Disaster
1933	1	7	7	7
1934	2	22	11	14
1935	4	35	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	13
1936	5	37	7 $\frac{2}{5}$	9
1937	6*	101	16 $\frac{5}{6}$	34

*One of these major disasters was an ignition of black blasting powder with 6 deaths, and coal dust may or may not have participated.

It will be noted that commencing with 1933, the number moved progressively, reaching the high point of six major accidents in 1937, the number of fatalities occurring in 1937, 101, exactly equalling the number that occurred in the four preceding years.

Our readers will recall the explosion in the Vail Mine located in northern Lincoln County, Wyoming, which occurred at 4:30 P. M., February 11th, last, every man employed in this mine, totalling five, killed by an explosion occasioned by firing a shot tamped with coal dust in a dry, dusty place.

More recently two vicious explosions occurred, one at Hanger, Virginia, on April 22nd, where 45 men were killed and two seriously injured, coal dust again entering into the tragedy.

On April 27th, another explosion occurred in the St. Clair Coal Company's Mine, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, anthracite field, killing seven men outright, eleven others desperately burned, some of whom have doubtless died since the explosion.

This mine was reported as using mixed lights, some of the men using electric cap lamps, the others using the old carbide lamps, no restriction as to smoking or carrying of matches applied to any sec-

tion of the mine. It is proper to say that the section in which the explosion occurred was a closed light section and the preliminary investigation indicated that smoking and the use of matches probably ignited the gas which is known to exist in the St. Clair Mine. Why any management should go to the trouble and expense of maintaining closed lights and thereafter allow the free use of tobacco and matches within the mine is difficult to understand, except on the theory of poor management.

There is something to be learned from each fatality referred to. The first and prime requisite of explosion prevention lies in adequate ventilation, carried up to the face in every portion of the mine. The next measure is the use of water on mining machine cutter bars and in working faces to allay dust, with adequate rock dusting as a second line of defense to prevent a minor explosion from growing to major proportions.

With respect to the use of tobacco and matches. Too many mine managers and mine workers feel that there is but limited opportunity for an explosion when quantities of explosive gas do not exist. The record shows that fine coal dust is quite as explosive as methane gas when the conditions are right for ignition. If such were not the case, coal dust could not be used in internal combustion engines in place of gasoline or Diesel engine fuel oils. The ability to substitute coal dust for liquid fuel in engines of this type has been amply demonstrated, and eventually this type of fuel will be used in part, at least, in place of the liquid fuels now consumed.

On October 15th last, a desperate explosion of fire damp and coal dust occurred in the Mulga Mine of the Woodward Iron Company, Woodward, Alabama, resulting in the death of 34 men. Investigation developed the fact that three abuses entered into the explosion, such including the use of key-locked type safety lamps delivered to the men on the surface in an unlocked condition, the propping open of ventilation doors to avoid the necessity of opening same when trips were passing through, and the general use of matches and tobacco in the mine in violation of the State mining law.

On January 12th last, an explosion occurred in the Harwick Mine located in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, in which ten lives were lost. Perhaps the major deflection occasioning this explosion rested with the failure to examine the mine on idle days, although men were sent in to do maintenance work requiring the use of electric locomotives, etc. Certainly if inspection is a necessity for the protection of 100 or more men, it should be carried out for the protection of ten men or even one man. In substance, the measure of supervision maintained

for the prevention of explosions should not be based on the number of men entering the mine.

When the Federal and State inspection forces and the management (including executives) responsible for the operation of coal mines learn to realize that a mine explosion is an offense against society and rational management, the number of such accidents will be reduced. We should all keep in mind the statement of the heroic French General charged with the work of defending Paris during the Great War—"They shall not pass."

Education—A World Challenge to Parents and Teachers

SUCH was the subject of an address delivered before the National Congress of Parents and Teachers held in Salt Lake City in May, 1938, by J. Rueben Clark, former Ambassador to Mexico and member of the first presidency of the Mormon Church. After warning his audience that his remarks would be "simple and blunt," he took issue with the idea that a person's education is measured by the degrees he holds. Mr. Clark spoke not only for the people who make up his own church, but for all thinking Americans who are becoming tired of finding their children's minds being cluttered up with theories of life that are perniciously destructive, with theories of government alien to those upon which our government was founded, and which has now existed longer than any other government that emanated from the mind of man.

Mr. Clark struck from the shoulder when he said that the ban which properly exists against teaching any certain religious dogma or creed in the public schools, should be equally extended against the furtherance of anti-religious dogmas or beliefs. From the daily press reports we abstract the essence of Mr. Clark's address:

"True education may or may not include a college degree. To me true education is that teaching, training and experience which best fits a man to do the useful thing in his church, in society and in the public service, for the doing of which, nature—that is, God—has best endowed him. It seems to me this is the education that is the world-wide challenge we speak of.

"This is true because the world has all sorts of necessary work to do—white collar, blue collar, no collar.

"The idea that manual work is degrading or belittling or beneath the dignity of a real man, or is unworthy, has no place in our life of today nor in our education. The idea comes to us from the days when the powerful and privileged classified themselves as superb and the rest of us as lowly born . . . But in God's

eyes, and in the eyes of true men everywhere, humans may not be classified by the work they do, nor may any man be assigned to the shovel, the plow, or bench or counter under a decree that shall so fix his status for all time and shall, because of his work, stigmatize him and his descendants as menial and not the peers of any and all God's children born."

He advised parents to

"wipe their eyes clear of the mirage that every child they have is an admixture of angel and genius and then, with the child, try to find out his real self—nonangel and nongenius."

After tossing out these ideas on the intellectual and physical side of man's education, the speaker took up what he termed the "spiritual part of our being," and it was this aspect of the subject which led to the discussion on taxpayer control of school curricula and academic freedom.

Mr. Clark observed:

"As a matter of principle, surely we who pay the costs and furnish the students might with propriety have some voice in what they whom we pay shall teach those students.

"I quite appreciate I am now moving close to this much-clamored question of academic freedom. But I am not frightened. No one holds higher the sacred rights of freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of conscience than I hold them.

"I am willing that every man shall believe what he wishes, print what he wishes and say what he wishes within his constitutional rights. But I am not willing that he shall exploit all his idiosyncrasies in teaching my flesh and blood while I pay the bill.

"I insist that he shall have all the personal freedom he can carry, but I am not willing to extend that full and complete freedom into a gross license and then pay him to abuse that license to distort and debase the minds and hearts and bodies of those who belong to me and who are dearer to me than life itself.

"For example, the public school teacher has perfect academic freedom to believe opium is a food and good for humans. He can talk about it, he can write about it, but he must not teach that to my children."

On the question of religious instruction in public educational institutions, Mr. Clark held the present ban on dogma and creed to be one of the wisest principles of the American government. There is no cry, he said, that academic freedom is being abridged because we do not permit the teaching of dogma. And there is no more reason, he held, why control over the teaching of political creeds hostile and alien to the American system of government should be looked upon as an infringement upon academic freedom.

Turning again to religion and the public schools, Mr. Clark said:

"To that rule (ban against teaching creed or dogma) there is a corollary, too often overlooked, either innocently or maliciously, and that is that no antireligion dogma or beliefs should be taught in school either. He who abuses this principle has no place teaching our youth.

"May I say in passing that some of our colleges, both state and privately endowed, including among them some of those best known and of widest reputation, have become hotbeds for the propagating of un-American theories of government and for the ridicule and undermining of our constitution and the American form of government built thereunder."

The speaker closed by expressing the hope that America might spread its influence over the world, not by conquest of arms, but by example and education, and that other nations might thus be led to seek freedom and peace.

Mechanical Loading in 1937

THE tonnage of coal mechanically loaded surged upward in 1937. About 83,500,000 tons of bituminous coal and 10,490,728 tons of anthracite were so loaded last year.

In the bituminous fields, Illinois continued to lead in tonnage, followed by West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Wyoming, with large increases reported for West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio. We submit below the tonnages mechanically loaded by states for 1935 and 1936, with the preliminary tonnages reported for 1937.

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE OF MECHANICAL LOADING IN 1937 COMPARED WITH TONNAGES LOADED IN 1935 AND 1936

State	1935	1936	1937
Bituminous:			
Alabama	1,303,653	1,741,452	2,100,000
Arkansas	292,064	522,411	550,000
Colorado	197,319	557,548	1,018,039
Illinois	20,513,082	26,114,577	28,344,362
Indiana	5,767,696	7,143,267	7,426,306
Iowa	—	(6)	(6)
Kentucky	533,250	658,747	1,300,000
Maryland	(6)	(6)	(6)
Missouri	(6)	—	—
Montana	1,291,373	1,464,121	1,431,000
New Mexico	(6)	(6)	(6)
North Dakota	(6)	(6)	(6)
Ohio	1,488,303	2,038,515	3,204,102
Oklahoma	(6)	(6)	(6)
Pennsylvania	6,469,485	9,033,855	11,951,639

Tennessee	233,579	290,220	450,000
Utah	898,118	1,358,543	1,835,000
Virginia	651,807	779,232	1,500,000
Washington	429,617	608,488	838,000
West Virginia	2,059,322	8,706,785	15,490,863
Wyoming	4,530,032	5,189,263	5,300,000
Undistributed	518,524	754,824	760,689

Total			
bituminous	47,177,224	66,961,848	83,500,000
Pennsylvania anthracite	9,279,057	11,019,235	10,490,728
Grand total	56,456,281	77,981,083	93,990,728

The tonnage covered by note (6) is included in the undistributed total.

The preliminary reports of production of coal in 1937 with the tons loaded mechanically separated between bituminous coal and anthracite are shown below:

Total estimated	Bituminous	Anthracite
Production tons	444,445,000	50,915,000
Loaded mechanically	83,500,000	10,490,728
Per cent loaded mechanically	18.8	20.6

Of the estimated production of coal in Wyoming in 1937, totaling 5,930,000 tons, 5,300,000, or nearly 90 per cent, was loaded by machines of one type or another. Illinois mines produced an estimated tonnage of 51,240,000, of which 28,344,362 tons, or 55.3 per cent, was loaded mechanically.

The industry is rapidly coming to the conclusion that self help expressed through mechanization, improved preparation and better salesmanship, presents the only way out, and that dependence upon government price-fixing as a source of salvation has proven a bitter disappointment.

The Wagner Act

ONE of the saving features of our national economy is that when conditions become sufficiently bad a change for the better invariably takes place.

The Wagner Labor Relations Act is a one-sided law, intended to give labor unlimited rights—to work or not to work—to respect property rights or to disregard same, as it saw fit. The employer was given no rights under the law, he could not even successfully ask for an election to determine which of two or more warring unions he could legally negotiate with. On the other hand, any certain organization could ask for an election and if fifty-

one per cent of those voting accepted it as their mouthpiece, then it became the agent for all employees, even though those who voted in the negative, plus those who did not vote, made up a majority of all those employed.

The fifty-one per cent provision gave full power to the certain union to negotiate wages and working conditions which bound the other forty-nine per cent, but it could not compel the forty-nine per cent to pay dues into the fifty-one per cent union, and so the last element set up pickets to keep the non-members from working, unless they took out membership and paid dues into an organization whose activities they had no hand in creating.

There has been a great deal said and written (for several centuries) about the rights of minorities, but under the Wagner Act, a minority, although in numbers it may approach the size of the majority, has absolutely no voice whatever. In view of the accepted fact that the total of organized labor only approximates some six million men and women out of forty or more million workers, we are given to wonder if the real cause of labor is in any way served by a law that is so biased, so unfair, as to completely deny the rule of minority rights. Labor must not forget that all the betterment that has come to it came out of minority struggles.

Even worse than the law itself, is the character of administration that has been provided to administer it. The National Labor Board has never even attempted to maintain a judicial attitude such as that called for in even a justice court. On the other hand, it has denied the opposition, whether it be another union organization or the employer, even the most meager rights of pleading and defense guaranteed by the constitution of the United States and the laws of the state in which the action took place. Even Henry Ford, a most reasonable employer who has invariably led in the matter of high wages and fair treatment of employees, was refused his "day in court."

We have said that when matters become bad enough a change always comes, and the change in the method of administering the Wagner Act is now here. When a court condemned the methods of the A. A. A. the Wagner Labor Board went into reverse in the Ford case, in the case of the steel and other controversies, withdrawing their one-sided decisions, offering a new and fairer trial instead of the arbitrary, un-American decisions rendered. In substance, Chairman Madden heard the rumblings of *vox populi* as expressed through the courts and he and his committee are now stopping for the crossings. *The salvation of the nation still rests in the courts and not in biased, politically-minded bureaucratic boards.*

Coal Here, There, and Everywhere

THE coal production of Colorado for the first quarter of 1938 was 1,588,027 tons, 960,497 tons less than in 1937 for the same period. An average of 9,388 men were employed in the 227 active properties of the State, as reported by the Coal Mine Inspector's department.

Hal C. Marchant, Assistant to President, The Colony Coal Company, Denver, was a local visitor the middle of April on a tour of inspection of their coal properties in this vicinity.

The School of Mines, at Golden, Colorado, on May 27th graduated approximately one hundred young men basically trained in Mining, Fuel Technology, Metallurgy, Petroleum Refining and Production, Geology, etc.

The public press carries a story of the proposed closing down of the Hudson coal mine near Lander. The owners, The Sheridan Coal Company, Omaha, have under consideration an offer from Lander people to take over the property.

The Western meeting of the American Mining Congress will be held at Los Angeles in October. Robert Linton, a prominent Consulting Engineer of that city, has been named as General Chairman of the Convention.

Messrs. Geo. B. Pryde, V. O. Murray and G. L. Stevenson attended the Coal Exposition and Mining Congress Convention in Cincinnati in the fore part of May. Glen A. Knox, Superintendent of the Gunn-Quealy Coal Company, and Glen Sorenson, Superintendent, Kemmerer Coal Company, also visited the big show.

A bill calling for public control of the coal industry of Great Britain was approved by the House of Commons on April 5th, the measure providing that the government eventually would assume ownership of all coal resources through purchase of privately-owned coal royalties and voluntary and compulsory amalgamation of collieries. The House of Lords will now deliberate on the question. A total of 66,450,000 pounds will be paid to royalty owners and, if approved by the House of Lords, the government would assume ownership on July 1, 1942.

W. D. Bryson has returned to managerial duties connected with the Utah Fuel Company, Mr. John T. Sydnor succeeding him as General Manager of the West Virginia Coal & Coke Company, Omar, West Virginia. Mr. Sydnor has had some thirty years of experience, having been with the Mallory Coal Company, the Pond Creek Coal Company, and other concerns in West Virginia and Kentucky.

The Poems of Francis Thompson

THE Oxford University Press recently issued a small volume containing the complete poetical works of Francis Thompson, one of the tragic figures of English literature, whose life, in a way, followed the pattern of the lives of Edgar Allen Poe and Thomas De Quincey. Poe, of scintillating brilliancy, was expelled from West Point Academy for disobedience of rules to thereafter win immortality with his verse, dying at forty-one from exposure brought on by drink and drugs. De Quincey's life was of greater duration, his work restricted to prose of a highly polished, imaginative and retrospective character, his "Confessions of an English opium-eater" reciting his own failing, his death occurring in 1859, in his seventy-fourth year. It is said of Thompson that his mother gave him as her parting gift a copy of De Quincey's "Confessions," a book which had an unwholesome effect on the boy.

Francis Thompson was born at Preston, England, on December 18, 1859, his father a Lancashire physician. The youth attended Ushaw College (where Lafcadio Hearn was educated), and in 1866 he entered Owen's College, Manchester, to study medicine. Taking but little interest in his studies and failing for the third time in his examinations, his father cut off his allowance, the youth drifting into London, where half starved he managed to keep body and soul together by doing odd jobs—peddling newspapers and matches, cadging as a cab-caller, running errands for a bookseller and acting as apprentice to a cobbler. Finding it difficult to keep at any task he acquired the habit of taking opium. His descent was rapid, a young street-walker saving him from starvation, while he slept with vagrants on the bare ground near Convent Garden. Throughout, the youth clung to two books "Aeschylus," the Greek playwright and poet, the first of the three great Greek tragedians, and Blake's poems.

Thompson's parents were converts to Catholicism, a sister and two aunts became nuns, while two uncles were Catholic writers. While in school at Ushaw, he undertook training for the priesthood, but after a few years the headmaster informed him he was too delicate to take holy orders, hence his transfer to the study of medicine in which, as before noted, he failed. When Thompson left the cobbler's shop he carried away with him an old account book with some blank pages. With this material he began to write poems, his back resting against the wall of a vacant building. It was with the tired, tentative step of a down-and-outer, he one day slouched into a postoffice near Charing Cross to mail certain of the poems he had written to Mr. Wilfrid Meynell, Editor of "Merrie England." Perhaps it was then that he wrote:

"THE KINGDOM OF GOD"

'In no Strange Land'

"O world invisible, we view thee,
O world intangible, we touch thee,
O world unknowable, we know thee,
Inapprehensible, we clutch thee!

"Does the fish soar to find the ocean,
The eagle plunge to find the air—
That we ask of the stars in motion
If they have rumour of thee there?

"Not where the wheeling systems darken,
And our benumbed conceiving soars!—
The drift of pinions, would we hearken,
Beats at our own clay-shuttered doors.

"The angels keep their ancient places;—
Turn but a stone, and start a wing!
'Tis ye, 'tis your estranged faces,
That miss the many-splendoured thing.

"But (when so sad thou canst not sadder)
Cry;—and upon thy so sore loss
Shall shine the traffic of Jacob's ladder
Pitched betwixt Heaven and Charing Cross.

"Yea, in the night, my Soul, my daughter,
Cry,—clinging Heaven by the hems;
And lo, Christ walking on the water
Not of Gennesareth, but Thames!"

In the year 1291, Eleanor, the wife of Edward I, died at Lincoln. Her body was brought to London for burial, and her husband erected a cross at every place where her body rested on the journey. There were twelve of these crosses, only three of which remain. Sidney Dark in his *London*, said of Charing Cross:

"Charing Cross has been for generations the centre of London life." "I think," said Dr. Johnson, "The full tide of existence is at Charing Cross." Ben Johnson's mother took for her second husband a bricklayer and went to live with him in Hartshorn Lane, near Charing Cross, and it was from here that the dramatist was sent daily to school in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. The first performance of "Punchinello," the Italian puppet play, took place near Charing Cross, and, as was natural from its central position, several taverns and coffee houses stood there, among them *Cannon's Coffee House*, *The Hare running over the Heads of Three Nuns*, *The Swan*, and the *Golden Cross*. Dickens wrote in "David Copperfield," "We went to the *Golden Cross* at Charing Cross. It is a mouldy sort of establishment in a close neighbourhood. A waiter showed me into the coffee room and a chambermaid

introduced me to my small bed chamber, which smelt like a hackney coach and was shut up like a family vault."

When the railways drove the coaches from the road, a poet lamented:

"No more the coaches shall I see
Come trundling from the yard,
Nor hear the horn blown cheerily
By brandy-bibbing guard."

Coming in from Dover over the Southern Railway in 1930, we sought out Eleanor's cross, finding it within the Railway station grounds, soiled and grimy, the delicate stone carving much neglected. Six centuries in the heart of London is a long time.

We must return to Thompson and the Charing Cross postoffice. It is said that day by day the youth, sick, starved and disheveled looking, haunted the postoffice delivery window, but no answer came. At last hopelessly despondent he obtained a vial of laudanum and crept into a corner to seek his end. He swallowed an amount (enough to kill any one but an addict), and was about to take the remainder when the spirit of the boy poet Thomas Chatterton, who killed himself at fifteen, appeared before him and placed his hand upon his arm. The bottle slipped from Thompson's shaking hand and was broken on the pavement. A few days later a tattered copy of "Merrie England" fell into his hands and in it he found one of his poems. Unclean and ragged the poet rushed to the magazine's office where Meynell received him with sympathy.

Francis Meynell and his wife first sent Thompson to a hospital and later to a monastery at Storrington, where he experienced his first real peace, and where he wrote some of his best poetry including his masterpiece.

"THE HOUND OF HEAVEN"

"I fled Him, down the nights and down the days;
I fled Him, down the arches of the years;
I fled Him, down the labyrinthine ways
Of my own mind; and in the mist of tears
I hid from Him, and under running laughter.
Up vistaed hopes I sped;
And shot, precipitated,
Adown Titanic glooms of chasmed fears,
From those strong Feet that followed, followed
after.
But with unhurrying chase,
And unperturbed pace,
Deliberate speed, majestic instancy,
They beat—and a Voice beat
More instant than the Feet—
'All things betray thee, who betrayest Me.'

"I pleaded, outlaw-wise,
By many a hearted casement, curtained red,
Trellised with intertwining charities;

(For, though I knew His love Who followed,
Yet was I sore adread
Lest, having Him, I must have naught beside)
But, if one little casement parted wide,
The gust of His approach would clash it to:
Fear wist not to evade, as Love wist to pursue.
Across the margin of the world I fled,
And troubled the gold gateways of the stars,
Smiting for shelter on their clanged bars;
Fretted to dulcet jars
And silvern chatter the pale ports o' the moon.
I said to Dawn: Be sudden—to Eve: Be soon;

"With thy young skiey blossoms heap me over
From this tremendous Lover—
Float thy vague veil about me, lest He see!
I tempted all His servitors, but to find
My own betrayal in their constancy,
In faith to Him their fickleness to me,
Their traitorous trueness, and their loyal deceit.
To all swift things for swiftness did I sue;
Clung to the whistling mane of every wind.
But whether they swept, smoothly fleet,
The long savannahs of the blue;
Or whether, Thunder-driven,
They clanged his chariot 'thwart a heaven,
Plashy with flying lightnings round the spurn o'
their feet:—
Fear wist not to evade as Love wist to pursue.
Still with unhurrying chase,
And unperturbed pace,
Deliberate speed, majestic instancy,
Came on the following Feet,
And a Voice above their beat—
'Naught shelters thee, who wilt not shelter Me.'

"I sought no more that after which I strayed
In face of man or maid;
But still within the little children's eyes
Seems something, something that replies,
They at least are for me, surely for me!
I turned me to them very wistfully;
But just as their young eyes grew sudden fair
With dawning answers there,
Their angel plucked them from me by the hair.
'Come then, ye other children, Nature's—share
With me' (said I) 'your delicate fellowship;
Let me greet you lip to lip,
Let me twine with you caresses,
Wantoning
With our Lady-Mother's vagrant tresses,
Banqueting
With her in her wind-walled palace,
Underneath her azured dais,
Quaffing, as your taintless way is,
From a chalice
Lucent-weeping out of the dayspring.'
So it was done:
I in their delicate fellowship was one—
Drew the bolt of nature's secrecies.
I knew all the swift importings
On the wilful face of skies;

I knew how the clouds arise
 Spumed of the wild sea-snotings;
 All that's born or dies
 Rose and drooped with; made them shapers
 Of mine own moods, or wailful or divine;
 With them joyed and was bereaven.
 I was heavy with the even,
 When she lit her glimmering tapers
 Round the day's dead sanctities.
 I laughed in the morning's eyes.
 I triumphed and I saddened with all weather,
 Heaven and I wept together,
 And its sweet tears were salt with mortal mine;
 Against the red throb of its sunset-heart
 I laid my own to beat,
 And share commingling heat;
 But not by that, by that, was eased my human
 smart.

"In vain my tears were wet on Heaven's grey cheek.
 For ah! we know not what each other says,
 These things and I; in sound *I* speak—
 Their sound is but their stir, they speak by silences.
 Nature, poor stepdame, cannot slake my drouth;
 Let her, if she would owe me,
 Drop yon blue blossom-veil of sky, and show me
 The breasts o' her tenderness:
 Never did any milk of hers once bless
 My thirsting mouth.
 Nigh and nigh draws the chase,
 With unperturbed pace,
 Deliberate speed, majestic instancy;
 And past those noised Feet
 A Voice comes yet more fleet—
 'Lo! naught contents thee, who content'st not Me.'

"Naked I wait Thy love's unlifted stroke!
 My harness piece by piece Thou hast hewn from
 me,
 And smitten me to my knee;
 I am defenceless utterly.
 I slept, methinks, and woke,
 And, slowly gazing, find me stripped in sleep.
 In the rash lustihead of my young powers,
 I shook the pillaring hours
 And pulled my life upon me; grimed with smears,
 I stand amid the dust o' the mounded years—

"My mangled youth lies dead beneath the heap.
 My days have crackled and gone up in smoke,
 Have puffed and burst as sun-starts on a stream.
 Yea, faileth now even dream
 The dreamer, and the lute the lutanist;

"Even the linked fantasies, in whose blossomy twist
 I swung the earth a trinket at my wrist,
 Are yielding; cords of all too weak account
 For earth with heavy griefs so overplussed.
 Ah! is Thy love indeed
 A weed, albeit an amaranthine weed,
 Suffering no flowers except its own to mount?
 Ah! must—
 Designer infinite!—

Ah! must Thou char the wood ere Thou canst limn
 with it?

My freshness spent its wavering shower i' the dust;
 And now my heart is as a broken fount,
 Wherein tear-dripping stagnate, split down ever
 From the dank thoughts that shiver
 Upon the sighful branches of my mind.
 Such is; what is to be?

The pulp so bitter, how shall taste the rind?
 I dimly guess what Time in mists confounds;
 Yet ever and anon a trumpet sounds
 From the hid battlements of Eternity;
 Those shaken mists a space unsettle, then
 Round the half-glimpsed turrets slowly wash again.
 But not ere him who summoneth
 I first have seen, enwound

With glooming robes purpureal, cypress-crowned;
 His name I know, and what his trumpet saith.
 Whether man's heart or life it be which yields
 Thee harvest, must Thy harvest-fields
 Be dunged with rotten death.

"Now of that long pursuit
 Comes on at hand the bruit;
 That Voice is round me like a bursting sea;
 'And is thy earth so marred,
 Shattered in shard on shard?
 Lo, all things fly thee, for thou fliest Me!

"'Strange, piteous, futile thing!
 Wherefore should any set thee love apart,
 Seeing none but I makes much of naught' (He
 said),
 'And human love needs human meriting:
 How hast thou merited—
 Of all man's clotted clay the dingiest clot,
 Alack!, thou knowest not
 How little worthy of any love thou art!
 Whom wilt thou find to love ignoble thee,
 Save Me, save only Me?
 All which I took from thee I did but take,
 Not for thy harms,
 But just that thou might'st seek it in My arms.
 All which thy child's mistake
 Fancies as lost, I have stored for thee at home:
 Rise, clasp My hand, and come!

"Halts by me that footfall:
 Is my gloom, after all,
 Shade of His hand, outstretched caressingly?
 'Ah, fondest, blindest, weakest,
 I am He Whom thou seekest!
 Thou dravest love from thee, who dravest Me.'"

The poet's personal sorrows were sublimated into many exquisite verses, and the deep religious feeling and mystic quality that ran through all his poetry led one critic to call him the "greatest poet of Catholicism since Dante." We reproduce the first and last stanza of his:

"LAUS AMARA DOLORIS"

"Implacable sweet daemon, Poetry,
What have I lost for thee!
Whose lips too sensitively well
Have shaped thy shrivelling oracle.
So much as I have lost, O world, thou hast,
And for thy plenty I am waste;
Ah, count, O world, my cost,
Ah, count, O world, thy gain,
For thou hast nothing gained but I have lost!
And ah, my loss is such,
If thou have gained as much
Thou hast even harvest of Egyptian years,
And that great overflow which gives thee grain—
The bitter Nilus of my risen tears!"

* * * * *

"Thy pall in purple sovereignty was dipt
Beneath the tree of Golgotha;
And from the Hand, wherein the reed was clipt,
Thy bare and antique sceptre thou dost draw.
That God-sprung Lover to thy front allows,
Fairest, the bloody honour of His brows,
The great reversion of that diadem
Which did His drenched locks hem.
For the predestinated Man of Grief,
O regnant Pain, to thee
His subject sway elected to enfeoff;
And from thy sad conferring to endure
The sanguine state of His investiture;
Yea, at thy hand, most sombre suzerain,
That dreadful crown He held in fealty;
O Queen of Calvary,
Holy and terrible, anointed Pain!"

Lured to London from time to time by an irresistible craving for drugs and excitement he became a hack reviewer, to break at last in body and soul under the impact of tuberculosis, brought on by the continuous use of narcotics, together with exposure. Again the Meynells sent him back to the monastery but to no permanent avail, and so on November 13, 1907, he passed away in London at the early age of forty-eight, and was buried in Kensal Green cemetery, in the great city where he suffered so bitterly.

Death of Mrs. Frank Tallmire

Following an illness of some duration, there passed away at her home, No. 2 Wardell Court, on April 27th, Mrs. Catherine Teresa, wife of Frank Tallmire, Auditor of this Company. Surviving are her husband, one son, one daughter, a brother and a sister.

Rosary service was held at the residence on Thursday evening, April 28th, prior to the remains being placed on a Union Pacific train for interment at Cheyenne, the former home of the family.

Services at St. Mary's Cathedral, Cheyenne, were conducted by Rev. James A. Hartman, the music under the direction of Mrs. Susan Cahill. Pall-

bearers were all friends of long standing when the Tallmires resided at the capital, T. Joe Cahill, Hugh Coffman, Oscar Lamm, D. J. O'Connell, Arthur Buchanan, and Bert McGee.

Mrs. Tallmire made many friends in social circles, was active in church and charitable affairs, and carried the love and respect of all with whom she came in contact. To the afflicted ones is extended the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community.

Mrs. Edith G. Johnston Dies

Mrs. Edith G. Johnston, relict of the late John Johnston, died at Quealey on April 27th, at the home of her daughter. A native of Maine, she was brought to this section of the country by her parents at an early age, residing at Laramie, and Sherman, before locating here.

Mrs. Johnston had been confined to her bed for some time, and bore her last illness with true Christian fortitude. She leaves to mourn her sad taking off three daughters (Mrs. G. A. Knox, Mrs. A. C. Ohlseen, and Mrs. Roy Logan, Rawlins) and one son, Malcolm Johnston, to whom go the condolences of their many friends in their hour of bereavement.

The funeral service was held at the Episcopal Church, Rock Springs, of which she was a member, Friday morning, April 29th.

Life Everlasting

I am standing upon the seashore. A ship at my side spreads her white sails to the morning breeze and starts for the blue ocean. She is an object of beauty and strength and I stand and watch her until at length she hangs like a speck of white cloud just where the sea and sky come down to mingle with each other. Then some one at my side says: "There! She's gone."

Gone where? Gone from my sight—that is all. She is just as large in mast and hull and spar as she was when she left my side, and just as able to bear her load of living freight to the place of destination. Her diminished size is in me, not in her; and just at the moment when some one at my side says, "There! She's gone," there are other eyes watching her coming, and other voices ready to take up the glad shout, "There she comes!"

And that is dying.

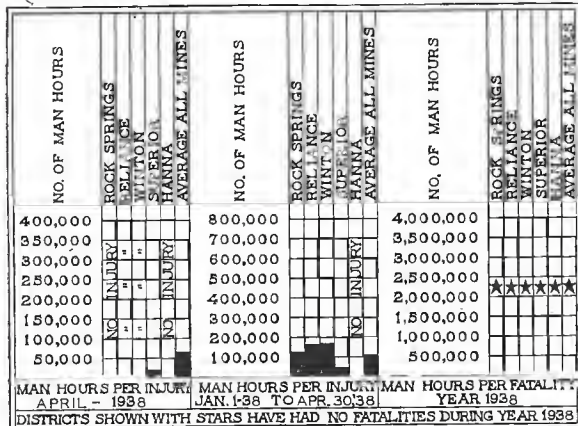
—Author Unknown.

Music Week

The Union Pacific Coal Company Band of Rock Springs played a nicely selected program during Music Week, and the Winton-Reliance Band also furnished a fine concert at the High School at Reliance the following evening, Mr. James Sartoris, Director, being highly complimented by the many listeners.

Make It Safe

April Accident Graph



THREE injuries in Superior during April brought the total to nine for the year. This makes one over the goal of "an average of not more than two injuries per month." The total is now nine for this year as compared to twelve for the same period last year. However, the working time for this year is considerably less, making the comparison in man hours per injury 105,651 for 1938 and 109,710 for 1937. This shows that more effort must be made in safety if we are to equal or better the record for last year.

In the safety performance by districts, Hanna is leading with no injuries to date for the year. Winton is second and Reliance a close third. Rock Springs is fourth and Superior, which is usually at or near the top, is last. Six of the eleven mines and one of the five outside sections have had injuries, leaving nine mines and outside sections having a clear record. We hope these will continue to remain clear and the others will improve their standing. A clear record means no one injured. Help your mine keep its record clear by working safely yourself and helping your fellow workman to do the same.

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

APRIL, 1938

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4..	17,619	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 8..	25,648	0	No Injury
Rock Springs Outside..	13,489	0	No Injury
Total.....	56,756	0	No Injury

Reliance No. 1.....	19,572	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 7.....	9,100	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside	4,872	0	No Injury
Total.....	33,544	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....	15,442	0	No Injury
Winton Nos. 3 & 7½.	14,980	0	No Injury
Winton Outside	7,420	0	No Injury
Total.....	37,842	0	No Injury
Superior "B"	13,566	0	No Injury
Superior "C"	15,162	2	7,581
Superior "D"	13,006	1	13,006
Superior D. O. Clark.	2,842	0	No Injury
Superior Outside	13,181	0	No Injury
Total.....	57,757	3	19,252
Hanna No. 4.....	24,493	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside	9,443	0	No Injury
Total.....	33,936	0	No Injury
All Districts, 1938....	219,835	3	73,278
All Districts, 1937....	246,532	3	82,177

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO APRIL 30, INCLUSIVE

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4.	81,200	1	81,200
Rock Springs No. 8.	108,808	1	108,808
Rock Springs Outside	57,291	0	No Injury
Total.....	247,299	2	123,650
Reliance No. 1.....	91,651	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 7.....	41,755	1	41,755
Reliance Outside....	29,533	0	No Injury
Total.....	162,939	1	162,939
Winton No. 1.....	74,389	0	No Injury
Winton Nos. 3 & 7½	64,764	1	64,764
Winton Outside.....	30,373	0	No Injury
Total.....	169,526	1	169,526
Superior "B".....	57,155	0	No Injury
Superior "C".....	63,105	3	21,035
Superior "D".....	57,624	1	57,624
Superior D. O. Clark	2,842	0	No Injury
Superior Outside....	49,959	1	49,959
Total.....	230,685	5	46,137
Hanna No. 4.....	99,246	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside.....	41,167	0	No Injury
Total.....	140,413	0	No Injury
All Districts, 1938....	950,862	9	105,651
All Districts, 1937....	1,316,519	12	109,710

Mechanization and Safety in Scottish Mines

AT A RECENT meeting of the Mining Institute of Scotland, Mr. C. C. Reid, of the Fife Coal Company, delivered a most informative presidential address, touching on the major phases of the industry, including national regulation, amalgamation (or as we say here "consolidation") of mining properties, marketing, mechanization and safety.

From Mr. Reid's address reported in full in the 29th of April issue of *The Colliery Guardian*, we have abstracted the sections relating to mechanization and safety. The tabulation of output per man-shift worked, shows clearly how Germany is forging ahead of the British mines, their increase in ten years, 36.6 per cent per man-shift, while the British performance has practically stood still. Mr. Reid explains this discrepancy by the fact that "a number of the newer German mines are being laid out on long-wall-retreating methods" and that "their collieries are superlatively kept and everything about them speaks of vision for the future."

While Mr. Reid does not say what the output per man-shift is in his mines, he does show that an enthusiastic campaign for safety will produce results. The concluding paragraph which we have italicized contains the secret of success.

"MECHANISATION"

"Turning now to the subject of mechanisation, we may find a clue to our progress if we examine the productive results over a period of years.

"Table I gives comparative figures for Scotland, Great Britain and Germany (Ruhr district), and a close examination of these results enables us to draw certain conclusions.

"In 1928 the output, in hundredweights per man-shift worked, for these countries, was:—Scotland, 23.66; Great Britain, 21.29; Germany (Ruhr district), 23.44; and in 1937—Scotland, 23.96; Great Britain, 23.35; Germany (Ruhr district), 32.02.

"Table I.—Comparison of Output per Man-shift Worked for Scotland, Great Britain, and Germany (Ruhr District) for the Years 1928-1937

Year	Scotland Cwt.	Great Britain Cwt.	Germany (Ruhr) Cwt.
1928	23.66	21.29	23.44
1929	23.74	21.69	25.02
1930	23.44	21.62	26.64
1931	23.92	21.61	29.26
1932	24.41	21.99	31.98
1933	24.87	22.47	32.96

1934	25.22	22.94	33.02
1935	25.21	23.35	33.30
1936	24.64	23.54	33.66
1937	23.96	23.35	32.02

"These figures must be disturbing to us all. We remember the days when in a spirit of enthusiasm we started conveying on the face with short units, went on to longer units, and then to conveying in the gates. We thought of the wonderful results we would eventually obtain. The conclusions from the output figures in Scotland, and my own experience, convince me that our present type of mechanisation has reached its peak, and sometimes I question whether we are not going back rather than forward.

"We could with advantage examine the position in order to find out why the anticipated progress has not been made. Perhaps it is that our cycle in advancing longwall is too difficult to operate. Coal stripping, brushing, conveyor shifting, packing, and coal cutting all have to be completed within 24 hours. Is the cycle so difficult that the getting of it completed is the important factor to our management and the cost of doing the work a secondary consideration? I have heard some people say, 'Let us sweep the conveyors out of our collieries.' This is a policy of despair, and there is no progress that way.

"I referred to the Ruhr district in Germany. The Germans have a great deal to teach us in mining, and I greatly admire their organization both on the surface and underground. Their collieries are superlatively kept and everything about them speaks of vision for the future. Their system of underground transport was developed before the Great War in such a fashion that when mechanisation of the face came, it completed their equipment. It may be that our transport has not been modernised in line with our face mechanisation. A number of the newer German mines are being laid out on longwall-retreating methods. The output/man-shift figures expected from this development seem to me quite revolutionary and perhaps we have something to learn in this connection.

"Mechanisation is here to stay, but better results will not be obtained until we actively study the reason for our comparative failure. I would like to see a small committee of the Mining Institute of Scotland appointed to make an intensive examination of one or two average mines in Scotland and one or two average mines in Germany, finding out in both cases what proportion of the total labour was spent on each individual operation. The greatest of all mining problems to-day is the need for the improvement of our mechanisation underground, and our officials and men are as capable of getting results in Scotland as they

are in any other country, if we show them the way.

"Another step forward would be the introduction of power-loading at our coal faces, and I am glad to know that a great deal of research is being conducted along this line at the present time. In a year or two the makers may be able to evolve a machine which will rid the industry of hand-loading, perhaps the most uninteresting operation in a mechanised mine.

"SAFETY"

"During recent years there has been considerable controversy as to whether or not coal mining has been made safer by mechanisation. As the collieries under my charge have been mechanised for over 15 years, I do not propose to enter into this controversy other than to express the opinion that, when carefully planned and maintained, mechanised coal getting is definitely safer than the old hand-getting methods. Apart from such considerations, however, the accident problem at mines presents a serious challenge to all concerned with mining operations, and within the past three years it has had increasing attention focussed on it.

"As you all know, the Royal Commission on Safety in Coal Mines, appointed in 1935, has concluded the taking of evidence in public, and is now engaged in the preparation of its report, which we await with interest. There have been other Royal Commissions, and mining history seems to bear out that our accident statistics have not been materially improved by their recommendations or by new legislation.

"The company to which I am attached has for many years been interested in the problem of reducing accidents, and a few years ago we decided that a more definite programme would require to be undertaken. Our view was reinforced as the result of a visit by certain of our officials to the United States of America where safety campaigns have for a number of years been a feature. Some of the results obtained by the larger companies were astounding, and we felt that the time was ripe for a campaign in our collieries on similar lines. It was recognized, however, that, following the practice in the United States, a separate department must be created, and this we instituted, appointing a safety engineer for the company. When he got down to work he recognised that a safety inspector in each colliery was essential. He felt that the management at the collieries required the special help of this official, if detailed examination of the various factors involved was to be made. Our scheme has now been working for the past three years with results that are very promising and these are set out in Tables II and III.

"Table II.—Summary of Accident Statistics for the Thirteen Operating Collieries of the Fife Coal Co., Ltd., since 1927.

Year	Total man-shifts worked	Total No. of compensatable accidents	Man-shifts per accident	Inc. or dec. in man-shifts per accident since 1927. Per c.
1927	2,866,287	1,954	1,467	
1928	2,762,430	1,951	1,416	—3
1929	2,921,884	2,374	1,231	—16
1930	2,657,244	1,746	1,522	+4
1931	2,189,024	1,531	1,430	—3
1932	2,233,913	1,396	1,600	+9
1933	2,249,362	1,309	1,718	+17
1934	2,374,037	1,358	1,748	+19
1935	2,372,780	1,218	1,948	+33
1936	2,484,817	877	2,833	+93
1937	2,579,162	775	3,327	+127
1938:				
Jan.-Mar.	629,846	159	3,961	+170

"Table III.—No. of Compensatable Accidents (Excluding Industrial Diseases) per 100,000 Man-shifts Worked.

Year	Average (For British coal mines)	Average (For Fife Coal Co's collieries)
1927	68.9	62.3
1928	69.4	64.8
1929	71.4	76.1
1930	71.2	60.1
1931	67.3	63.3
1932	64.1	56.1
1933	64.1	51.5
1934	66.6	51.3
1935	67.5	46.4
1936	67.0	31.5
1937	Not available	26.9
1938		
Jan.-Mar.	Do	22.7

"In Table II it will be noted that the accident frequency rate has been reduced to less than half the rate recorded for the year 1931, and that the man-shifts per accident figure has been much more than doubled. In Table III all cases of industrial disease have been deducted from the total number of compensatable accidents shown in Table II, so as to conform with the accepted Mines Department practice.

"On analysis we find that the reduction in the serious accidents is not so great as had been hoped for, but there is considerable improvement. We believe that sufficient work has been done upon the problem to reinforce our idea that in this kind of campaign, enthusiastically conducted by officials and men, lies the real key to accident prevention.

"I have often been asked if, in my opinion,

the appointment of a safety inspector in a mine should be enforced by law. I am not prepared to go to this length, because so much depends upon the enthusiasm with which the campaign is conducted, and the appointment of a safety inspector by itself means little or nothing in effect. The idea is growing, and we have indications from time to time that many other companies are pursuing similar safety work. We are glad to give them the benefit of our experience. The work we have already accomplished bears out that a considerable diminution in the accident rate in our mines is possible.

"The modern safety campaign depends largely for its results on personal contacts, and I feel it can help to create a spirit of co-operation between employer and employed if honesty of purpose is evidenced in a practical fashion with the full support of the leaders of the industry.

"In conclusion, might I appeal to the council and members for their support during the coming session. In an industry such as ours there are so many difficulties to be overcome, so many problems to be tackled, and by working together we may achieve something of value for the industry which we all wish to serve."

April Injuries

LAWRENCE HYSSELL, *American, age 35, married, motorman, Section No. 6, "D" Mine, Superior.* Fractured pelvis and lacerated scalp. Period of disability undetermined.

One North Entry Parting serves both 1 North Entry and 1-A North, an entry driven to the raise off of it, the slant to the upper entry being about 800 feet long, the last 200 feet of which was wet due to surface water seepage. Loaded trips arrived at the intersection of the entries at the same time Lawrence, who was operating the motor on the straight entry, stopped the trip and allowed the man from the upper entry to land his trip, get empties and start back up the slant. Lawrence then started to land the trip. The motor pulling the empties to the upper entry stalled when it was just about at the top of the slant and the trip started back. The motorman attempted to apply the brakes but the brake beam had slipped past the end of the slide and he was unable to do so. The trip was immediately out of control and came back, catching Lawrence as he was landing the trip on the parting.

JOHN VASE, *Greek, age 47, married, timberman, Section No. 5, "C" Mine, Superior.* Fracture of two bones of right foot. Period of disability estimated six weeks.

A crossbar in an entry about thirty feet back from the face had started to roll out. The men

from the face were called back to put another bar alongside of it. The second bar had just been put upon a saddle jack when the first bar rolled, knocking both bars out. Some rock fell with them and a piece about 3'x1½'x2" struck Vase on the foot.

GEORGE TOMICH, *Austrian, age 57, married, timber puller, Section No. 4, "C" Mine, Superior.* Abrasion of back and fracture of rib, left side.
(Please turn to page 249)

Attention

FIRST AID FIELD DAY—JUNE 17, 1938

All—Men's First Aid Teams.

Boy Scout First Aid Teams.

Senior Girl Scout First Aid Teams

Junior Girl Scout First Aid Teams.

The Inter-District First Aid Field Day will be held at Rock Springs this year on Friday, June 17.

Requirements for Scout Teams will be the same as in the past.

One team each of Boy Scouts, Senior and Junior Girl Scouts from each of the districts of Reliance, Winton, Superior and Hanna.

THE PROGRAM

8:45 A. M.: All Men's, Boy and Girl Scout First Aid Teams taking part in the contest are to assemble in front of the old red brick mine office, directly opposite the freight depot, promptly on the hour, form into line, where they will be led by the Rock Springs band and march through town to the Old Timers' Building. A picture of all contestants will then be taken in front of the Old Timers' Building.

9:30 A. M.: Boy and Girl Scout First Aid Contest.

12:00 to 2:00 P. M.: Lunch.

2:15 P. M.: Starting of Men's First Aid Contest.

6:30 P. M.: Banquet, No. 4 Community Hall, for Boy and Girl Scout Teams.

All prizes will be awarded at close of the men's contest, probably about 4:00 P. M.

Note: All participating teams must positively have their equipment and First Aid boxes at the Old Timers' Building not later than 4:00 P. M. of Thursday, June 16, 1938. Identification tags must accompany each box. Tags will be sent out by the Safety Department.

Individual Safety Standings of the Various Mine Sections in the Annual Safety Contest

April, 1938

THREE injuries during April, each in a section which had previously had a clear record, make the total sections dropped from the "No Injury" column this year eight underground and one on the surface. The accident which happened in Superior "D" Mine is the first since the mine was reopened, it being a haulage accident of a very serious nature. Haulage accidents are usually serious, and, in order to avoid this type of accident, haulage men and repair men must be sure that the haulage equipment is in good operating condition at all times and that it is handled in a safe manner.

We are receiving a large number of reports of minor injuries; that is, injuries not serious enough to cause loss of time. Several of these are caused from the improper handling of material and usually occur when two or more men are handling one piece of material. When this is the case, it is necessary that one man should give the directions and orders. If this is done consistently there will be little chance of anyone's getting an injury from this cause. Keep in mind the grand prize—a five-passenger automobile. Everyone not sustaining an injury during the year is eligible to participate in the drawing.

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS						<i>Man Hours</i>
<i>Section Foreman</i>	<i>Mine</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Man Hours</i>	<i>Injuries</i>	<i>Per Injury</i>	
1. R. J. Buxton.....	Rock Springs	8, Section 1	19,054	0	No Injury	
2. Robert Maxwell	Reliance	1, Section 3	13,055	0	No Injury	
3. Frank Hearne	Hanna	4, Section 2	12,971	0	No Injury	
4. Wm. S. Fox.....	Superior	C, Section 3	11,879	0	No Injury	
5. Joe Jones	Hanna	4, Section 4	11,347	0	No Injury	
6. George Wales	Hanna	4, Section 6	11,242	0	No Injury	
7. Ed. While	Hanna	4, Section 5	10,941	0	No Injury	
8. Julius Reuter	Reliance	1, Section 9	10,927	0	No Injury	
9. Alfred Russell	Rock Springs	4, Section 5	10,892	0	No Injury	
10. W. H. Buchanan.....	Reliance	1, Section 5	10,878	0	No Injury	
11. Chester McTee	Rock Springs	4, Section 9	10,752	0	No Injury	
12. James Harrison	Hanna	4, Section 8	10,612	0	No Injury	
13. James Hearne	Hanna	4, Section 7	10,367	0	No Injury	
14. John Traeger	Rock Springs	4, Section 1	10,255	0	No Injury	
15. Gus Collins	Hanna	4, Section 9	10,178	0	No Injury	
16. Sam Canestrini	Reliance	1, Section 4	9,989	0	No Injury	
17. L. Rock	Superior	C, Section 6	9,975	0	No Injury	
18. L. F. Gordon.....	Superior	B, Section 3	9,933	0	No Injury	
19. Richard Arkle	Superior	B, Section 2	9,632	0	No Injury	
20. Roy Huber	Superior	B, Section 4	9,625	0	No Injury	
21. Ed. Overy, Sr.....	Superior	B, Section 6	9,604	0	No Injury	
22. Joe Fearn	Reliance	1, Section 6	9,401	0	No Injury	
23. James Reese	Rock Springs	4, Section 3	9,233	0	No Injury	
24. Grover Wiseman	Superior	B, Section 1	9,205	0	No Injury	
25. Basil Winiski	Superior	B, Section 5	9,156	0	No Injury	
26. Dan Gardner	Superior	D, Section 3	9,093	0	No Injury	
27. Wm. Benson	Reliance	1, Section 8	9,079	0	No Injury	
28. Leslie Low	Superior	D, Section 2	9,037	0	No Injury	
29. Ben Cook	Hanna	4, Section 3	8,974	0	No Injury	
30. Robert Stewart	Reliance	7, Section 1	8,960	0	No Injury	
31. Lawrence Welsh	Winton	1, Section 2	8,883	0	No Injury	
32. George Harris	Winton	1, Section 7	8,841	0	No Injury	
33. Arthur Jeanselme	Winton	1, Section 4	8,834	0	No Injury	
34. Sylvester Tynsky	Winton	1, Section 6	8,806	0	No Injury	
35. Pete Marinoff	Winton	1, Section 5	8,785	0	No Injury	

36.	Albert Hicks	Superior	C,	Section 7	8,778	0	No Injury
37.	John Peternell	Winton	1,	Section 3	8,708	0	No Injury
38.	Dave Wilde	Rock Springs	8,	Section 14	8,638	0	No Injury
39.	Lester Williams	Rock Springs	4,	Section 8	8,568	0	No Injury
40.	Ben Caine	Superior	D,	Section 7	8,505	0	No Injury
41.	Paul Cox	Superior	D,	Section 5	8,435	0	No Injury
42.	Richard Haag	Superior	D,	Section 4	8,260	0	No Injury
43.	Angus Hatt	Rock Springs	8,	Section 13	8,169	0	No Injury
44.	M. J. Duzik	Reliance	7,	Section 3	8,162	0	No Injury
45.	Reynold Bluhm	Rock Springs	4,	Section 4	8,141	0	No Injury
46.	Andrew Young	Rock Springs	8,	Section 4	8,050	0	No Injury
47.	Anton Zupence	Rock Springs	4,	Section 7	8,043	0	No Injury
48.	John Krppan	Winton	1,	Section 9	7,973	0	No Injury
49.	Roy McDonald, Jr.	Winton	1,	Section 10	7,497	0	No Injury
50.	Chas. Grosso	Reliance	1,	Section 1	7,154	0	No Injury
51.	R. T. Wilson	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section 6	7,112	0	No Injury
52.	Evan Reese	Reliance	1,	Section 2	7,021	0	No Injury
53.	Joe Botero	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section 9	6,874	0	No Injury
54.	Steve Kauzlarich	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section 2	6,818	0	No Injury
55.	Adam Flockhart	Superior	C,	Section 1	6,804	0	No Injury
56.		Hanna	4,	Section 1	6,769	0	No Injury
57.	John Valco	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section 8	6,741	0	No Injury
58.	D. M. Jenkins	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section 7	6,552	0	No Injury
59.	A. M. Strannigan	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section 3	6,531	0	No Injury
60.	Andrew Spence	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section 1	6,503	0	No Injury
61.	John Sorbie	Rock Springs	8,	Section 5	6,272	0	No Injury
62.	Matt Marshall	Rock Springs	8,	Section 6	6,223	0	No Injury
63.	Chas. Gregory	Rock Springs	4,	Section 6	6,146	0	No Injury
64.	R. C. Bailey	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section 10	6,097	0	No Injury
65.	Harry Faddis	Reliance	1,	Section 11	5,971	0	No Injury
66.		Hanna	4,	Section 10	5,845	0	No Injury
67.	Thos. Edwards, Jr.	Winton	3 & 7½,	Section 4	5,810	0	No Injury
68.		Reliance	7,	Section 4	5,796	0	No Injury
69.	Steve Welch	Reliance	7,	Section 6	5,663	0	No Injury
70.	John Zupence	Rock Springs	8,	Section 2	5,495	0	No Injury
71.	Geo. Blacker	Rock Springs	8,	Section 16	5,404	0	No Injury
72.	Milan Painovich	Rock Springs	8,	Section 10	5,397	0	No Injury
73.	Evan Thomas	Rock Springs	8,	Section 3	5,390	0	No Injury
74.		Superior	D,	Section 8	5,383	0	No Injury
75.	John Cukale	Rock Springs	8,	Section 9	4,977	0	No Injury
76.	Thos. Overy, Jr.	Rock Springs	8,	Section 15	4,970	0	No Injury
77.		Rock Springs	8,	Section 11	4,207	0	No Injury
78.	Homer Grove	Reliance	1,	Section 12	4,207	0	No Injury
79.		Rock Springs	8,	Section 8	4,144	0	No Injury
80.	A. L. Zeiher	Reliance	1,	Section 14	3,969	0	No Injury
81.		Reliance	7,	Section 5	3,836	0	No Injury
82.	J. Deru	Rock Springs	8,	Section 7	3,612	0	No Injury
83.		Winton	1,	Section 8	3,584	0	No Injury
84.		Winton	3 & 7½,	Section 11	2,968	0	No Injury
85.	M. A. Sharp	Sup. D. O. Clark		Section 1	2,842	0	No Injury
86.		Winton	1,	Section 1	2,478	0	No Injury
87.		Superior	D,	Section 1	525	0	No Injury
88.	Jack Reese	Reliance	7,	Section 2	9,338	1	9,338
89.	Clyde Rock	Superior	C,	Section 5	9,212	1	9,212
90.	H. Krichbaum	Rock Springs	4,	Section 2	9,170	1	9,170
91.	Frank Silovich	Rock Springs	8,	Section 12	8,806	1	8,806
92.	Carl A. Kansala	Superior	C,	Section 2	8,456	1	8,456
93.	Henry Bays	Superior	D,	Section 6	8,386	1	8,386

(Continued on following page)

94. Clifford Anderson	Superior	C, Section 4	8,001	1	8,001
95.	Winton	3 & 7½, Section 5	2,758	1	2,758

OUTSIDE SECTIONS

<i>Section Foreman</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Man Hours</i>	<i>Injuries</i>	<i>Man Hours Per Injury</i>
1. Thomas Foster	Rock Springs	57,291	0	No Injury
2. E. R. Henningsen.....	Hanna	41,167	0	No Injury
3. R. W. Fowkes.....	Winton	30,373	0	No Injury
4. William Telck	Reliance	29,533	0	No Injury
5. Port Ward	Superior	49,959	1	49,959
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1938.....		950,862	9	105,651
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1937.....		1,316,519	12	109,710

Bulletin Boards

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF CALENDAR DAYS WORKED BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS, OR MINES, SINCE THE LAST COMPENSABLE INJURY

FIGURES TO APRIL 30, 1938

	<i>Underground Employees Calendar Days</i>
Rock Springs No. 4 Mine.....	47
Rock Springs No. 8 Mine.....	45
Reliance No. 1 Mine.....	138
Reliance No. 7 Mine.....	57
Winton No. 1 Mine.....	163
Winton No. 3 Mine.....	629
Winton No. 7½ Mine.....	108
Superior "B" Mine.....	222
Superior "C" Mine.....	8
Superior "D" Mine.....	17
Hanna No. 4 Mine.....	169
	<i>Outside Employees Calendar Days</i>
Rock Springs No. 4 Tipple.....	2,741
Rock Springs No. 8 Tipple.....	1,321
Reliance Tipple	1,157
Winton Tipple	2,941
Superior "B" Tipple.....	94
Superior "C" Tipple.....	3,215
Superior "D" Tipple.....	395
Hanna No. 4 Tipple.....	169
	<i>General Outside Employees Calendar Days</i>
Rock Springs	2,053
Reliance	211
Winton	2,538
Superior	2,810
Hanna	913

Keep Your Name Off This List

The following men, on account of their having sustained a compensable injury during the past four months, are ineligible to participate in the awarding of the grand prize—a new five-passenger automobile—which will be given at the close of the year 1938:

Robert Barbero, Rock Springs
J. R. Mann, Rock Springs

Erwin Groark, Reliance

Ben Dona, Winton



Monthly Safety Awards

THE monthly safety meetings for April were held in Superior, Rock Springs, Winton, Reliance and Hanna on May 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 7th, respectively.

Mr. John Hendrickson, of the Wyoming Highway Patrol, spoke at the Reliance and Hanna meetings. Mr. Hendrickson also showed slides in connection with safe driving in the cities and on the highways. His lecture and the pictures shown were

very interesting and many favorable comments were heard following these meetings.

The meeting at Superior was the first since December, 1936, in which the men, now working in "D" Mine, did not participate in the cash awards. These men worked 508 days since the last compensable injury.

Following are the winners:

Mine	First Prize \$15 Each	Second Prize \$10 Each	Third Prize \$5 Each	Unit Foreman \$10 Each
Rock Springs No. 4	Alex Henetz, Sr.	Wm. F. Willson	Buehl Smith	Henry Krichbaum
Rock Springs No. 8	James Gerrard	John Yenke	Frank Golob	John Zupence
Reliance No. 1	Ernest Grosso	Valentine Kalan	Steve Fabiny	W. E. Greek
Reliance No. 7	H. M. Ainscough	Frank Liska	Maurice Sheldon	Steve Welch
Winton No. 1	Edward Frank	Frank Piersanti	Wm. Murray	John Peternell
Winton Nos. 3 and 7½	George Sprowell	Charles Ingle	Herbert Chadwick, Jr.	Joe Botero
Superior "B"	Woodrow Phillips	Frank Koec	Tom Ferko	Basil Winiski
Hanna No. 4	John DeMark	Percy Gaskell	Tenho Kivisto	Ben Cook
Total	\$120	\$80	\$40	\$80

Suits of clothes awarded: Joe Miller, Sr., Reliance No. 1 Mine; Frank Morgando, Winton No 1 Mine; Joe Jurich, Winton No. 3 and 7½ Mine; Victor Corazza, Superior "B," and John While, Hanna No. 4 Mine.

Superior "C" and "D" Mines were ineligible to participate.

Lawrence Hysell, Superior
Matthew Miller, Superior
Reno Moretti, Superior
George Tomich, Superior
John J. Vase, Superior

April Injuries

(Continued from page 245)

Period of disability estimated five days.

Tomich and his partner were pulling props. There was a leg under a crossbar which had partly slipped out and his partner was getting the prop puller to pull it out. George thought it would be easier if he chopped the prop a little at the top. When he hit the prop, it bounced out and struck him on the back.

Auto Strikes Train in 22% of Accidents

Approximately 22 per cent of all automobile accidents at highway-railroad grade crossings are caused by motor vehicles crashing into the side of trains, according to a study recently made on the Erie Railroad. Accidents at grade crossings on this railroad last year totaled 169, in 37 of which the automobile ran into the train.

The report discloses that 114 accidents, or 67 per cent of the total, occurred at crossings where there is extra protection for motorists, such as

flashing lights, wig-wag signals, alarm bells, gates, or watchmen. In 46 instances, or 27 per cent of the total, accidents resulted from motor vehicles being stalled on the tracks in front of approaching trains. Automobiles crashed through crossing gates after they had been lowered in ten instances, and in 34 cases watchmen's stop signals were disregarded.

In Indiana a decrease of 46 per cent occurred in the number of crossing accidents on this railroad last year as compared with 1936. In Ohio the decrease was 17 per cent; in Pennsylvania, 10 per cent; in New Jersey, 9 per cent; and in New York, 5 per cent.

Keep Railroads in Private Hands

Comparisons of railroad freight rates in the United States with those in other countries show that rail transportation is cheaper in this country than in any other with the single exception of Japan.

The analysis, made by the Cleveland Trust Company, shows that in this country the average ton-mile rate is .94 of a cent. In France the average ton-mile rate is 3.48 cents; in Great Britain 2.73 cents; in Italy 2.71 cents, and the European average is 2.68 cents. The rate in Japan is .77 of a cent.

"More than 300 tons of sugar are wasted each year in the bottom of teacups," says a statistician. This announcement is expected to cause a great stir in Aberdeen.—*Aberdeen Sunday Express, Scotland.*

• Engineering Department •

Blue Prints with White Lines or White Prints with Black Lines - - Which!^x

By C. E. SWANN

FOR more than 80 years, blue prints have survived because of one virtue—quick, easy and economical production.

Invented by Sir John Herschel in 1840, blue prints from the outset have had very serious disadvantages. They are difficult to read. Being negatives, they can never present a true picture of a plan or product. Their blue backgrounds make them difficult to check and write on, and limit their usefulness. In shop use, they are hard to read without extra illumination.

It has always been possible, of course, to make a "blue line" positive print, using the blue print process. This, however, necessitated an extra step, since such a positive could only be made from a negative print, made in turn from the original. Therefore, in order to displace blue prints, it was necessary to find a quick and superior method of making a positive print with a permanently white background directly from the tracing without the use of a negative.

For more than 80 years, scientists searched for such a way. Various processes were tried, but were found to be impractical because the backgrounds of the prints either were not initially white, or, if they were, became yellow or brown with age. At last, in the late '20s a basic pioneer invention made possible the patented Black and White Direct Printing Process.

Good news travels fast—and soon blue print users throughout the country became interested in the use of directly produced Black and White prints.

The production of a Black and White print can be described in two words: Exposure and Development. Just as in making a blue print, the tracing is exposed with the black and white paper in the blue-print machine. The exposed paper is then introduced into the new developing machine. Instantly, the print emerges as a fully developed black-line positive print, requiring no washing or drying. The process is simplicity itself! It requires no skilled operators, no technical knowledge. It uses no dangerous chemicals. There is none of the complexity or unpleasantness associated with other so-called imitative direct printing processes.

The developing machine is merely a device to

spread a uniformly thin film of the developing solution on the exposed face of the paper. The paper stock used for this process is manufactured especially for this purpose, and is carefully sensitized with chemical solution made under rigid laboratory control. The black and white printing paper is available in rolls of standard widths, or in sheets cut to your tracing size to eliminate waste and trimming. The developing chemicals are supplied in powder form, from which a developing solution of the proper strength can be mixed by following a few simple directions printed on the containers. The paper prints in a blue-print machine at approximately the same speed as a medium speed blue print paper.

Blue prints, being negative, have always been difficult to read and to understand. The eye, accustomed to right reading, always hesitates involuntarily when reading a blue print. In addition, blue prints often fail to give a true picture of the product or plan. The layman has no difficulty in understanding black and white prints, since they make every detail clear and legible. Time after time it has been demonstrated that plans reproduced on black and white prints are more acceptable to customers and boards of directors—more quickly approved.

In shop use, too, black and white prints help to prevent misreading and mistakes. Such errors—as many manufacturers have found to their sorrow—can be extremely expensive. With black and white prints, the chances of misreading are greatly reduced, and this, in turn, cuts down waste of time and material.

If you have ever tried to make notes with an ordinary pencil or even with colored pencils on the dark-blue background of a blue print, you are in a position to realize the great convenience which black and white prints, with their white background, afford.

On a black and white print, every note and correction stands out clearly and unmistakably. There is no chance of its being lost or overlooked. Additions and insertions can be made on black and white prints with drawing or writing ink, pencil, crayon, typewriter, water colors or rubber stamp.

Another great advantage of black and white prints is that, in experimental work, additions or

^xFrom Charles Bruning Company, Inc., Catalogues.

changes can be drawn directly on the print. Thus, in designing a product, one basic tracing can be made, alternative details being shown on black and white reproductions. Very often, by following this procedure, it is possible to eliminate a great deal of extra tracing, thereby shortening the time which elapses before a new product goes into production.

Black and white prints are unsurpassed for use in estimating, for check prints and for specifications. The same is true for maps when new data and information must be added in the field.

The black and white direct printing process long ago passed from the experimental stage. Introduced in 1929, the process is now used by thousands of industries, both large and small, from coast to coast.

The search for better ways of doing things is characteristic of American business. Tradition is preserved only when it fits present-day needs. Executives are constantly on the alert for improvements—constantly looking for new methods of increasing operating and selling efficiency. This attitude explains, in a large measure, the increasing use of black and white prints in the oil industry, the aircraft industry, the automobile industry, the radio and furniture industry, in many of which black and white prints have become standard practice.

It would be natural for one to conclude, at this point, that black and white prints, with their outstanding advantages, must necessarily cost more to produce than blue prints. That is not true. Experience has shown that, if you are making your own blue prints, you can have all the advantages of black and white prints at a cost that is no greater than that of blue prints, and which may even be less.

The price of black and white paper is a fraction of a cent more per square foot than the average price of blue-print paper. However, the cost of the paper in making either blue prints or black and white prints is one of the smallest costs of the finished product, and represents, according to the records of most concerns, only one-quarter to one-sixth of the cost of the finished product. Other items—labor, overhead, electricity, etc.—far outbalance the cost of the paper, and it is in these costs that black and white prints are consistently lower. The fact that black and white prints need no washing and drying results in a large saving in time and labor, as well as in floor space, and the elimination of clumsy washing tanks, dryers, etc. The use of black and white prints is increasing rapidly.

A tourist, on his way to Europe, was experiencing seasickness for the first time. Calling his wife to his bedside, he said in a weak voice:

"Jennie, my will is in the First National Bank. Everything is left to you, dear. My various stocks you will find in my safe-deposit box." Then he said fervently, "And, Jennie, bury me on the other side. I can't stand this trip again, alive or dead."

Professors and Senior Class, Colorado School of Mines, Visit the Union Pacific Coal Company Properties

THE Senior Class of the Colorado School of Mines visited the properties of The Union Pacific Coal Company in the Rock Springs district Friday, May 20th. The class was on its annual tour of inspection of both coal and metal mining properties, their itinerary taking them to the Northwest as far as Trail, B. C., Washington and Montana. Sixty-nine students and six professors arrived in Rock Springs via Union Pacific Railroad early Friday morning, and Mr. Bayless, General Manager of the Coal Company, accompanied them during their entire trip in this field.

The members of the Alumni of the Golden School of Mines have been working for some weeks on a program to show the visitors around the property and entertain them during their stay. The party left early Friday morning for Superior to inspect the development work at the D. O. Clark Mine, and also the tippie and belt conveying system now under construction. They returned to Rock Springs about 10:30 and inspected The Union Pacific Coal Company's central power plant. The party was served lunch at the No. 4 Community Building at Rock Springs, during which time Mr. Eugene McAuliffe, President of the Coal Company, visited with them. Thereafter they left for Reliance, where they inspected the mechanical loading operations in No. 7 Mine and the tippie at that point.

At 6 o'clock that evening, the entire party was entertained at a dinner as guests of The Union Pacific Coal Company. Members of The Union Pacific Coal Company staff, that of the Mountain Fuel Supply Company, and other commercial operators in the field, and visitors, participated with The Union Pacific Coal Company officials in entertaining the party.

Mr. George B. Pryde, Vice President of the Coal Company, acted as toastmaster, and called upon Professors Read and Carpenter, who were in direct charge of the party, to give a resume of their trip. Both professors made excellent responses, and thanked the Coal Company for the courtesies extended. Mr. Pryde gave a short history of the operations of The Union Pacific Coal Company, both past and present, with particular reference to the safety program and the operations at the D. O. Clark and other mines. Mr. Bayless also gave an excellent talk on the Coal Company's safety program and performance, and, from his years of practical experience in mines, he gave the members of the class some timely advice.

Mr. W. T. Nightingale, Geologist of the Mountain Fuel Supply Company, always an entertaining speaker, talked interestingly on the geological features of the Rock Springs field, and told of his early experiences in the mines of Butte, Montana. Mr. W. J. Thompson, President, of The Colony Coal Company, who was on a tour of inspection

of his company's properties in the Rock Springs field, also gave a most interesting talk.

Aden Marshall, President of the Senior Class, and George Jenkin, President of the Student Body, also expressed their pleasure and appreciation at being permitted to inspect the properties of The Union Pacific Coal Company, and thanks for the entertainment provided.

Mr. Harry Lunn, with James Kitching as accompanist, sang two of his well-known British comic songs.

Mr. O. B. Stapleton, Traveling Passenger Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad, who had accompanied the party on its itinerary, was also present, as were Mr. Benedict Shubart, Mr. H. C. Marchant, Assistant to the President of The Colony Coal Company, Mr. John McG. King, of the Roebling Company, and Mr. C. E. McWhorter, of the Goodman Manufacturing Company, all of Denver, Colorado.

The officials of The Union Pacific Coal Company considered it a privilege to entertain these young men and their professors.

Those Beauty Spots

IN EASTERN centers there exist many garden clubs where are thrown open to the public on certain afternoons at stated times their growing flower and vegetable exhibits, some horticulturist there to tell how to plant, care for and other handling of flowers, vines, shrubs; keeping off aphids, bugs, pests, etc., during the growing season.

These pilgrimages take members and friends to all sections—Tuesday, 2 P. M., the tulip garden of Mrs. Depew will be viewed; Wednesday, 1:30 P. M., the rock-garden of Mrs. DeSmythe will receive plaudits from her large circle of friends; Thursday the pent-house garden of the Debilts (and it may be on the roof of a 15- or 20-story skyscraper) will draw a huge crowd; and on Friday afternoon the DeJones offerings of iris, lilies, etc., will be sure to attract throngs.

Another feature noticed in the East and on the Pacific Coast, too, was that of huge window boxes (donated by a firm of contractors or construction company) which are kept filled with blooms by local florists and given care and attention by one of their representatives or by the janitor or a tenant of the building.

The community gardens on lands owned by the city (in which various sized plots are assigned to people living in the immediate vicinity) come in for their share of attention also.

Every person likes to work or "putter around" in a garden (it really is a delightful pastime) and take an interest in not only what his friends or neighbors are doing, but to point with pride to what is being accomplished on his own tract.

Some person grounded in horticulture may give short talks and answer inquiries pertaining to garden problems; books at the public library may be borrowed and consulted freely if you meet diffi-

culties with your dahlias, gladioli, or other specimens.

The organization of a Garden Club by members of the local Woman's Club might stimulate deeper interest and concerted effort amongst our citizens located in the different sections; for instance, Hill-side district could be pitted against No. 4 Community; the Hospital sub-division vs. Wardell Court, etc., in the raising and culture of those beautiful products of nature, and thus increase the entries and exhibitors at its annual show.

Our employees have usually been "out in front," as witness their splendid offerings about the latter part of August when visitations are made by the judges whose duty it is to report on the three best showings in each district, for which the Company awards cash prizes of \$15, \$10 and \$5. Some of these enthusiasts are successful year after year, and the writer only wishes in this brief article to endeavor to instill into others to give this fine outdoor part-time occupation a chance.

Schools

The Mission Board of the Episcopal Church has under consideration the establishment of a vocational college for Indians at Ethete, Wyoming, a term of four years suggested, the idea being to make the Indians more self-supporting.

Karl Winchell, Principal of the local High School, has accepted a similar position with the Cheyenne institution and will assume duty on the Fall opening in September. Active in civic affairs and popular with the Board and school children, he will be missed in school circles. With his family, they will leave here in August for their new abode. Mr. Winchell has been a strong force and has done much in contributing to the betterment of the local seat of learning.

To fill the vacancy of principal of the local Senior High School occasioned by the departure of Mr. Karl Winchell, incumbent, who is moving to Cheyenne to accept a similar position, Mrs. S. M. Boucher, of Kemmerer, was named by the School Board Trustees. The latter comes well recommended, having been Principal there for the past fifteen years, prior to which time he was connected with the schools at Ontario, Oregon.

The Rock Springs schools closed for the summer vacation on May 27th. A class of 106 Seniors graduated from the High School—56 girls and 50 boys.

Superior High School graduated 31 pupils on May 26th, Governor L. A. Miller delivering the address on the occasion in the presence of a large assemblage.

At the Carbon County spelling contest, Jay Clark, Dixon, Wyoming, won the championship; Constance

Finch, 7th grade student at Hanna High School, won second place. Forty-five young people took part.

Evanston graduated 71 pupils from its high school, while Cheyenne has the largest class in history, 250 receiving diplomas on June 9th.

Thirty-nine Junior High School students recently participated in Sweetwater County spelling contest, Charles Baránbee landing in top place, Betty Bagley, Second, and Bill Yee Litt, Third.

The Student Board of Control of Rock Springs High School has elected Paul Putz, class of '39, as President; Betty Christie, Vice President; Edward Halsey, Secretary; Carmen Husa, Member of Music Council; Dena Shiamanna, School Spirit Council Member; Betty Baldrige, Social Council Member; Melvin Young, Assembly Council Member; and George Okano, Athletic Council Member.

The Convention of the State Music Clubs will be held at Rock Springs June 5, 6, and 7, announces Mrs. Hubert Webster, State President. A special guest upon that occasion will be Mrs. Vincent H. Ober, President of the national organization.

Resignation of two teachers of the Superior schools has been announced by A. L. Keeney, Superintendent. Miss Elizabeth Moriarty, a member of the teaching staff for the past eight years, has resigned because of the continued invalidism of her mother. Miss K. Linnan, mathematics instructor in the high school for three years, is the other to resign.

Reliance High School graduated 22 pupils on May 27th, the speaker at the exercises being Dr. A. G. Crane, President of Wyoming University, Laramie.

The Immortal Dickens

CHARLES DICKENS wrote "Pickwick Papers" a hundred years ago, when he was twenty-four years old, and his fame as a novelist was established at once.

The childhood of Dickens was pitifully sorrowful, but no other writer ever showed such remarkable talent in turning bitter experiences to good account. As a boy he was buffeted about by every type of humanity imaginable, and every situation that he encountered made an indelible impression upon him, with the result that these were depicted in his amazing array of literary achievements.

When Dickens was ironic, England hung its head in shame at her social abuses. Nevertheless, one cannot read Dickens long without falling in love with the English people. Dickens was a master of the melodramatic and was himself an excellent

actor. He controlled his pen unerringly when distinguishing between sentiment and sentimentality.

His character of Agnes Wickfield, in "David Copperfield," is perhaps the most charming female character in the realm of fiction, but the author does not say one word about her size, her figure, her facial appearance, or what she wore. Upon the other hand, his wicked men and women have their revolting physical aspects painted so vividly that they make us shudder. He paraded more characters across the pages of twenty-odd books than anybody else. He was an indefatigable worker, but the creatures of his imagination did a surprisingly small amount of actual labor. Their creator must have reveled in their merrymaking, their eating and drinking, and their irresponsible lives. He himself was a prodigious eater and drank more than was good for him in later life. How he ever found the time to do so much is astonishing. The formula for it he wrote in a deathless paragraph:

"I never could have done what I have done without the habit of punctuality, order and diligence, without the determination to concentrate myself on one object at a time . . . Whatever I have tried to do in life I have tried with all my heart to do well."

Only Shakespeare employed a more extensive vocabulary than he, yet Dickens was content to choose his words from among the 500,000 then known to the English language, while Shakespeare coined words freely to suit his needs.

Here is one word, though, that we hear frequently, and Dickens was the daddy of it. The word is "porterhouse" as we use it in porterhouse steak. When Dickens was in Sandusky, Ohio, while on his American tour, he stopped at the Porter House, and there he was served delicious steaks that met high favor with his epicurean taste. From then on he was always asking for steaks "like they serve at the Porter House."

Porterhouse steaks were about all that Dickens discovered in America that he liked. He found a lot of fault and poked fun at most of our institutions. This country was up and coming, groping, writhing, feverishly spreading out, with no time to comb its hair and sit down to catch a full breath. England had been through all that. She had slowed down, had become fat and complacent.

Dickens sought to encourage kindness, and to that end he did England a world of good. His criticisms of America were never taken seriously.—From "Through the Meshes."

The farmer had given permission to an Irishman to sleep in the barn. That night the farmer went round to the barn, to see that the man was comfortable, and found him lying on a heap of straw, with a drainpipe for a pillow.

"Don't you find that pipe hard?" asked the farmer.

"No," said Pat. "I've filled it with straw."

Ye Old Timers

Mr. W. M. Jeffers to Address Old Timers

We now have definite assurance that Mr. W. M. Jeffers, President, Union Pacific Railroad Company, Omaha, will be in Rock Springs on June 18th to make the principal address at the 14th Annual Reunion of the Old Timers' Association.

Mr. Jeffers is one of the busiest executives in the United States, and, notwithstanding the multiplicity of duties requiring his being here, there and everywhere, he has notified us that it will afford him pleasure to be in attendance at our outstanding yearly event.

Mr. Jeffers's rise in the railroad world has not been of the meteoric type, but by close application and by dint of hard plugging has he advanced step by step until he has now reached the top round of the ladder.

Born and reared at North Platte, Nebraska, his early schooling ended in his fourteenth year, when he entered the office of the Assistant Superintendent of the Union Pacific in the city herein mentioned, gaining a sufficient knowledge of telegraphy to enable him to take a position as operator, serving at many stations, followed a short time afterward by his promotion to Train Dispatcher in the same office where he had been first employed as an office boy.

Promotion after promotion then came to this willing, industrious young fellow—Chief Dispatcher, Trainmaster, Superintendent, General Superintendent, General Manager, Vice President, Executive Vice President, President—each step gained by experience garnered in preceding positions and being, undoubtedly, a firm believer in the old adage, "Keeping everlastingly at it brings success."

Mr. Jeffers was at our 1929 Reunion with his amiable wife, and, it may not be generally known, but he is the "father" or originator of the Old Timer organizations on the railroad. At any rate, the writer feels assured he will bring a message to our "Old Timers" that will hold their interest.

Our 1938 Roster shows another lady member this year in the person of Miss Anna Miller, Cashier at the Electric Store. She first entered the

Company employ at Cumberland in 1918, later serving as Mine Clerk. For many years past, Miss Mary Taylor, of the Merchandise Department, has been the lone lady representative.

Mrs. Attilio Dellai, wife of one of our Old Timers, sailed from New York on May 18th to visit her mother and sister in Germany. She expects to be gone until October.

Charles Mehl died on March 6th last after having worked for the Leschen Rope Company, three generations of the Leschen family, sixty-three years. In the early days of his employ, wire rope was made by hand. This is a remarkable record of loyal and continuous service.

Our esteemed "traveling representative," Robert Muir, is up to his old tricks. Ten days ago, he was at Victoria, B. C., and today a picture postal card came from Toronto, Ontario, announcing his departure for New York City. Everywhere he sojourns, he tells of our big Reunion on June 18th. He is a good "publicity" man, and his many friends here will heartily welcome him upon his arrival.

James V. Macdonald Passes

REGRET was freely expressed when it became known that James V. Macdonald, General Master Mechanic of the Coal Company, passed away at Rock Springs on the morning of April 26th. About five months ago, he had a severe heart attack, and was advised to go to Southern California. He did not find the relief there he had anticipated, and had returned to Rock Springs a few days prior to this death.

"Jimmy," as he was more familiarly known, was born at Dundee, Scotland, in November, 1880, came to this country with his parents at a very early age, living in different parts of the United States, and coming to Rock Springs in 1898, in which year, along with his father, he entered the service of the coal company as Laborer. Later he served his time as Machinist under Robert Muir, former General Master Mechanic, now retired. After serving his time, he continued his work with the Company as Shop Foreman, and, on April 1, 1920, on the retirement of Mr. Robert Muir, he was appointed Master Mechanic at Rock Springs. In February, 1933, he was transferred to Reliance in the same capacity. On February 1, 1937, he was appointed General Master Mechanic, with headquarters at Rock Springs, occupying the position made vacant by the death of Mr. Arthur T. Henkell.

Don't forget to take your place on the bleachers immediately after the parade on June 18th, so the representation may be complete—it takes but five minutes of your time.

He was a highly competent official, and assisted in many of the mechanical improvements which have been instituted by the Company in the last few years. He was a member of several fraternal organizations, and of the Rock Springs Congregational Church.

The funeral was held in Rock Springs on April 29th, with private services by Rev. Keenan Sheldon, of the Congregational Church, followed by the ritualistic services of the Rock Springs Lodge No. 12, A. F. & A. M. A number of the Knights Templar, of which he was also a member, attended the funeral as an escort, and the large number of his friends who attended the funeral gave silent testimony to the esteem in which he was held by his friends and associates.

The Union Pacific Coal Company has lost a loyal and capable official, whose services with the Company extended for a period of nearly forty years, and the sympathy of the entire personnel of The Union Pacific Coal Company is extended to his widow and his son and daughter-in-law, the latter two residing in Los Angeles, California.

Leonard Potocnik Dies

On May 13th there passed away Leonard Potocnik, following a long illness.

He was first employed by the Company in 1904 at Rock Springs, under then Foreman Joe Soulsby, and when his health began to grow critical, he was placed on the pension list, April, 1937.

He leaves to mourn his sad taking off a widow, two daughters, two sons, a brother (Frank, of this city), and a sister residing in Austria.

Mr. Potocnik was a native of Austria, born November 6, 1871. Thirty-two years of his life were spent in the mines of the Company.

Funeral services were held Monday morning, May 16th, at North Side Catholic Church, Rev. Albin Gnidovec officiating, interment in St. Joseph Cemetery.

Keep Cool

Anybody can drive safely when everything goes all right but the real test of a safe driver is how he acts when everything goes wrong.

Try to keep cool and to keep your temper at all times when you are driving. Try to develop a calm driving temperament. This can't be done overnight if you are a nervous individual, but it is worth a try. Then, at that critical second when trouble looms, you will instinctively do the right thing.

Don't attempt to drive when you are in an angry or nervous state of mind. If you feel yourself getting into a reckless mood, slow down until you calm down. Keep cool and live long.

Roger Renaldo Anselmi



Roger Renaldo Anselmi, son of Ernest A. Anselmi, Hoistman, Mine No. 4 at Rock Springs. The young man was one year old May 10, 1938, and some day expects to become an Old Timer, the same as his "dad."

Don't Quit!

When things go wrong as they sometimes will,
When the road you're trudging seems all up hill,
When the funds are low and the debts are high,
And you want to smile, but you have to sigh,
When care is pressing you down a bit,
Rest, if you must—but don't you quit.

Life is queer with its twists and turns,
As every one of us sometimes learns,
And many a "Failure" turns about
When he might have won had he stuck it out;
Don't give up, though the pace seems slow,
You may succeed with another blow.

Often the goal is nearer than
It seems to a faint and faltering man,
Often the struggler has given up
When he might have captured the victor's cup,
And he learned too late, when the night slipped
down,
How close he was to the golden crown.

Success is Failure turned inside out—
The silver tint of the cloud of doubt,
And you can never tell how close you are;
It may be near when it seems afar;
So stick to the fight when you're hardest hit—
It's when things seem worst that—you mustn't quit.
—Anonymous.

• *Of Interest to Women* •

Some Easy Recipes

CHERRY AND CURRANT JELLY

Four and one-half cups (2¼ lbs.) juice, 7 cups (3 lbs.) sugar, ½ bottle fruit pectin.

To prepare juice, stem (do not pit) and crush about 1½ pounds fully ripe cherries. Crush about 2 pounds fully ripe currants. Combine fruits; add ¾ cup water, bring to a boil, cover, and simmer 10 minutes. Place fruit in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice.

Measure sugar and juice into large saucepan and mix. Bring to a boil over hottest fire and at once add bottled fruit pectin, stirring constantly. Then bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard ½ minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jelly at once. Makes about 11 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

CLEAR CHERRY SAUCE

One cup cherry juice, ½ cup sugar, 1 tablespoon cornstarch, 1 tablespoon butter.

Heat cherry juice to boiling and add mixture of sugar and cornstarch. Cook until the syrup is clear, about five minutes. Add butter. This may be served hot or cold.

FOAMY CHERRY SAUCE

One cup sugar, 2 tablespoons butter, ⅔ cup cherry juice, 1 egg.

Heat the sugar, butter and cherry juice to boiling, and pour the syrup over the well-beaten egg. Serve at once.

CHERRY HARD SAUCE

One-half cup butter, 2 cups confectioner's sugar, 1 teaspoon boiling water, 2 tablespoons cherry juice, ½ cup drained, chopped cherries.

Soften the butter and add the sugar gradually, working it in well. Add liquids alternately with the second cup of sugar, and add chopped cherries last. Chill before using.

CAULIFLOWER WITH SHRIMP SAUCE

Boil the cauliflower in one head in salted water until tender. Make your usual white sauce and add to it 1 cup canned shrimps cut into small pieces. As soon as the shrimp is heated through in the sauce pour over the head of well-drained cauliflower and serve garnished with minced parsley. A picture to look at and very interesting to eat.

A 'DIFFERENT' SALAD

Have you ever used chopped or sliced ripe olives in a red beet gelatin with a bit of finely sliced green onion for flavor contrast and a tablespoon of vinegar to each tablespoon of plain gelatin to acidify the beet juice into pleasantly tart contrast?

It's one of those different salads for which we're always looking, and it is simple to prepare since the beet aspic filling of ripe olives and onion is variable to suit individual taste.

The Pantry Shelf

"Short Cuts" for the Cook

A FAINT suggestion of garlic is a magic touch to many a vegetable salad. Just brush a clove of garlic quickly around the salad bowl, or the dressing bowl. That is enough to blend the flavors of the other ingredients.

Why not a fleet of banana boats for a 12-year-old's birthday party? Stuff hollowed bananas with diced pineapple and peaches. Attach flags of variegated gum drops stuck on wood picks. Let the sea be of shredded lettuce. Or fill the bananas with vanilla ice cream and sail them on a custard sea.

It is difficult to regulate the exact amount of milk required but by no means should any surplus go to waste. If you find you have a quart or more on hand, make a rice pudding, a custard or a dish with a creamed sauce. Another pleasing way to use it is to have a slice of ham for dinner and bake it in milk in the oven for about an hour, adding milk as it boils away. Should the milk turn sour before using, ginger-bread, cottage cheese, sour milk biscuits, and hot cakes are all good made of it.

The butter should be added to the cooked vegetables while they are still in the saucepan and then the pan shaken well to coat the vegetables evenly. That lump of butter stuck on top of the vegetable after it is put in the serving dish does very little good.

Seafood cocktails are good at all times. The coral shrimp or flaky crabmeat is delicious combined with celery and grapefruit sections for a cocktail or for salad. Tuna and salmon are improved with grapefruit, too. In Florida, where the grapefruit grows, they serve red snapper with broiled grapefruit segments. To serve with your fish choice, segment firm grapefruit; dust with sugar and brush

with melted butter, then put under broiler flame until brown; garnish fish and serve hot. Or soak your fish a half hour before cooking in grapefruit juice—delightful!

Select 12 good-sized pieces of dried beef. Spread each piece with a mixture made by adding half a cup of cream cheese to one teaspoon each of chopped parsley, green pepper and sweet pickles and a fourth of a teaspoon each of dry mustard, paprika, minced onion and celery salt. Roll each piece of beef in waxed paper and chill for an hour or so. With a sharp knife cut each roll into three pieces. Insert wooden picks in each and place them on hot triangles of toast.

Sprinkle chopped dates, raisins, chocolate shot, or grated sweet chocolate, nuts, coconut, or candied fruit over the top of cake batter just before putting it into the oven. It will give the cake a tasty coating. Use half a cup of coating for the average size cake.

Fresh ham is cooked in the same manner as any other cut of fresh pork. Allow at least thirty minutes per pound. Serve the ham with apples, sweet potatoes and a green vegetable.

Leftover mashed sweet or Irish potatoes may be fashioned into small cases, rubbed with melted butter and browned for five minutes in the oven. Such cases are good to use for holding creamed leftover vegetables, meats, fish or fowl. When they are colorfully garnished they are fit for a party.

To remove skins from tomatoes, place the tomatoes on a fork and hold them over a fire. Turn them constantly until the skin becomes slightly charred or bursts. (About two minutes will be long enough.) The skin may be removed then with a sharp knife. The amount of heat will not affect the firmness or flavor of the tomato.

Stem and peel medium-size mushrooms, wash well in salted water and fry in butter to a nice brown. Butter some hot slices of toast, place mushrooms on the toast and fill them with grated cheese, moistened with vinegar or Worcestershire sauce and a sprinkling of salt and pepper. Pour over all, the butter in which the mushrooms were fried, put into oven for a few minutes to melt cheese and serve piping hot.

Activities of Women

EIGHTEEN of the twenty-five principal countries of the world have granted theoretical full suffrage to women.

Mrs. Belle Reeves, aged 63, has been appointed Washington's first woman secretary of state. She was formerly in the legislature.

Switzerland has a women's anti-air raid brigade. Members are equipped with special ski uniforms, gas masks and helmets.

Miss Edith M. Gates has retired from the circulation department of the Worcester (Mass.) public library after forty-seven years service.

Miss Dorothy Kenyon of New York, one of the best-known women lawyers in the United States, has been appointed by the council of the League of Nations to a fact-finding committee to report on the legal status of women in various countries.

Militant suffragetism is again blooming in Mexico despite President Lazaro Cardenas' urging congress that the national constitution must be amended to allow all eligible Mexican women the right to the ballot and his straightforward words to the effect that now is the time for Mexico to elevate woman to political equality with man.

George Grey Barnard, 74-year-old sculptor of the Rainbow Arch, a memorial to the World war dead, has been made a member of the Gold Star Mothers of America. He is the only man who is a member of the organization.

Madame Olga Celeste of Hollywood, Cal., is said to be the bravest of women. She is actually the only woman leopard trainer in the world. She has been training animals since she was 11 years old.

SLEEP AND GROW FAT

One of the quickest ways of getting thin is to go without sleep for two nights in succession. This method is not popular, and most people would rather fast for two weeks. Enforced sleeplessness, however, causes flesh to disappear more than twice as rapidly as rigid starvation, even though the non-sleeper is on full diet.

A doctor who was treating a man for obesity by the usual diet and exercise method was recently surprised by an amazing discovery. The course of the treatment was unavoidably held up by the patient breaking his leg, and it was feared that the enforced rest would seriously retard the loss of weight, even though the strict diet was kept up.

When, at last, the man, who had had little sleep, was able to get to the scales again, it was found that the rate at which he had lost weight was almost exactly double the rate at which he had lost it, while taking active exercise.

SPONGY

Hubby: "What are we having for dessert tonight, dear?"

Wifey: "Sponge cake. I sponged the eggs from Mrs. Brown, the flour from Mrs. Smith, and the milk from Mrs. Jones."

• • *Our Young Women* • •

Latest Fashion Notes

BAYADERE stripes are starred this season in silk prints to wear under spring coats. Look closely and the stripes may turn out to be figures, bands of Egyptian or Coptic designs, abstract patterns or several kinds of flowers combined together to make an exciting new silk print. Worn under dark coats they add a touch of gaiety to the American scene.

Many a smart restaurant this season will be graced by silk prints in peasant or oriental design. Whether they appear in large or small patterns they are all striking and exotic. A cashmere printed silk crepe afternoon dress introduces a new note in the horizontal cord shirring across the center of the bosom and ties with a self bow. A colorful Persian silk print in green and rust features the draped bosom, the corselet waistline and the graceful, swaying circular skirt.

The "swing" theme is being seen in many new spring print designs. Scrolls, arabesques, bows with trailing ends, bits of ribbon, feathery motifs, stems that twist and bend are some of the variations of this idea. One day dress that typifies this feeling of movement is of black and white scroll print silk crepe with tunic blouse and bracelet-length sleeves.

"Wallpaper" and "chintzy" describes some of the most attractive of new silk designs worked out in pastel colors for town and resort wear. An important daytime silk print of this type, favored for bridge party wear, is a landscape print in pale tones made on a slim fitted line with skirt fullness brought to the front.

Street wear skirt lengths vary from fourteen to seventeen inches depending upon the height and silhouette of each figure.

In Paris two-piece suits are always fitted as to skirt—minute tucking and fastenings up the back take care of that—with perhaps several narrow pleats at the side for fullness below the knee.

Midseason openings at Paris indicate that dress-makers are much interested in the romantic type of summer evening gown. Leading houses display cottons and linens, both of which show much interest. White handkerchief linen evening gowns with shoulder strap decolette, worn under black velvet jackets, are stressed. Others displayed are striped cottons and eyelet-embroidered fabrics.

Stripes and dots for early spring seem to be favorites in the large centers here, these of crepes

—in navy and white, black and white—in dresses and jacket ensembles, the latter of the bolero as well as the longer, fitted and buttoned types.

In sports types, many variations of the shirtwaist model are shown, and they seem to meet with increasing popularity for summer selling. Some of these include pleats at the front of the slim skirts, pockets in tailored shirt-like tops originating in a box pleat rising from the waistline at either side of the center front.

Some Personal Notes

FOR keeping one's face smooth and preventing too much sunburn there is a new cream that incorporates the soothing elements of a famous hand lotion. Its makers say it is neither greasy nor sticky and that it helps the acquisition of a nice even tan.

A liquid rouge makes its appearance now for women who prefer this type of make-up to cream or powder rouges for use in hot weather. The liquid coloring is dabbed on the face with a bit of absorbent cotton. Women with complexion troubles are said to like it, as it contains no solid substances that might clog the pores. The rouge comes in two shades, one on the bluish side for pale faces and another with a more yellowish tinge for sun-tanned skins.

Girls who are going to go bicycling might like to take with them an ingenious garment that is both dress and culotte all in one piece. The dress, a simply tailored affair with short sleeves, buttons all the way up the front. When you get on a bicycle you unbutton the lower part of the dress, and no change of clothes is necessary. The dresses also are made with short panties sewn in. Both the panties and the culottes unbutton inside one leg. These two-in-one dresses are made of linens and cottons in solid colors, stripes and prints.

Women in this country are responsible for the purchase of 51 to 65 per cent of passenger automobiles, 51 per cent of gasoline, 34 per cent of men's apparel, 80 per cent of dry goods, 74 per cent of suburban homes and more than 87 per cent of food.

A recent Chicago daily says: Lena La Commare, 17 years old, has proved that a physical handicap is no barrier to typewriting speed. Her right arm was amputated at the shoulder three years ago and in that time she has developed a one-hand typ-

ing system. She can take shorthand notes at ninety-five words a minute and transcribe them at thirty-two words a minute, about as fast as any member of her high school class.

Girl Scout Notes

Parent-Daughter Banquet

At the Old Timer's Building the evening of April 30th was held the annual Parent-Daughter Girl Scout dinner the particular guest of honor being Miss Frances Lee, educational consultant from the national staff of the organization, New York City. Each table was decorated beautifully by the various troops, and some three hundred people participated in the feast.

Greetings were extended by Mrs. Hubert Webster, who introduced the celebrities. Speaking in behalf of the Boy Scouts, Dr. Oliver Chambers congratulated the girls for their neat and smart appearance in uniform; Miss Jean Van Vleck, Jackson, Wyoming, told of her experiences at the International Encampment last summer at Camp Andree, New York, to which she was chosen as the Wyoming representative. Miss Lee selected for her talk "Community Life and Projects" as applied to Girl Scouting, and, at the conclusion of her remarks, presented Miss Van Vleck with the Golden Eaglet pin, Girl Scouting's highest award. Dena Shiamanna was singled out for a special award for excellent work done, a trip of three weeks' duration at Camp Cloud Rim, Utah, next August, free of expense to her.

A fine musical program was carried out following the meal, each number receiving hearty applause.

Scout Leaders held a session on Saturday, April 30th. The program covering activities for next year was thoroughly explained by Miss Lee and aides and suggestions for carrying out the plans were also covered in her message. Over twenty leaders attended the conference, coming from all surrounding districts.

A Court of Awards held a session at No. 4 Community Hall the evening of May 13th, when some 150 girls received one or more badges under various classifications, the honors being presented by a committee consisting of Mesdames Breihan, Magar, Warinner and Wilson. Mrs. Hubert Webster, Mrs. George Hegewald and Miss Marion Chambers, amongst others, gave short talks on matters concerning the organization.

IN A PICKLE

Teacher: "What is a mummy?"

Tommy: "Please, miss, a pickled queen."

Healthograms

Too much sun exposure does more harm to the skin than would occur to the individual were he kept entirely out of the sun.

Through leisure activities, one is able to recreate energy and build up mental and physical health, both of which are essentials to happiness as well as to life itself.

The usefulness of drugs in the treatment of gum disease is secondary to careful instrumentation by the dentist and to local and general hygiene during and after treatment.

There are few more precious gifts which the home, meaning largely the mother, can give a child than a respect for personality; for this determines how easy he is to live with; in other words, his character.

The parent who refuses to allow his child to have a correctible deformity corrected is guilty of gross and inhuman neglect.

Generally speaking, bleeding gums are a symptom, not a disease.

You should plan your reducing program over a period of months and not attempt to lose too much in a short time.

A child, a young man, an old man, any one is better able to hold his own in the battle for work, for friends, and for personal security, if he is able to hold his own conversationally.

LIKE THREE CARD MONTE

Wife (at breakfast): "Could I have a little money for shopping today, dear?"

Husband: "Certainly. Would you rather have an old five or a new one?"

Wife: "A new one, of course."

Husband: "Here's the one—I'm four dollars to the good."

DIDN'T NEED STUFFING

Mrs. Newed entered the dining room and proudly placed the turkey on the table. "There you are, dear, my first Thanksgiving turkey," she exclaimed.

Mr. Newed gazed with admiration. "Wonderful, darling," he said. "How beautifully you have stuffed it!"

"Stuffed!" she echoed. "But, my dear, this one wasn't hollow!"

"Listen, pop, how long will it be before I will be old enough to do just as I please?"

"I don't know, son. Nobody has ever yet."

Boy Scout Activities

Role of the Boy Scout Patrol

A BASIC unit in the Boy Scout movement to build youthful character, develop leadership and train in citizenship is the patrol. There may be two or more patrols, of four to eight boys each, in the troop. These units are natural groups — boys who live on the same street, play together after school, are linked through some particular interest or skill. They represent the "gang" which comes together for play or mischief and in which the strongest boy generally emerges as leader.

The patrol is Scouting's way of directing the "gang" instinct. It puts boys into groups under the leadership of one of their number, the patrol leader. It provides the stimulus which spurs its members on to advancement through Scout ranks. It develops a sense of responsibility, loyalties, a cooperative spirit, helpfulness and amenity to discipline. All these values are given under the guise of "fun."

Each patrol adopts the name of an animal, bird or reptile. Its members are not only Scouts but also members of the Buffalo Patrol or the Flying Eagle Patrol. They wear a distinctive patrol emblem, have their own corner at troop meeting places with patrol trophies, pictures, knot boards and flags.

The successful patrol has an assignment for every one of its members.

The patrol leader helps plan patrol activities—hikes, meetings, good turns and special stunts. He has an assistant patrol leader—his "shadow" who is trained to fill his place.

The scribe is the business manager of the patrol. He keeps the gang records, gets snapshots on hikes, even takes care of the patrol's "publicity" in troop periodicals and elsewhere. The treasurer has charge of the patrol budget, devises ideas that will help the group buy its own equipment and pay its own way.—*N. Y. Times*.

A visit was paid to Pilot Butte Boy Scout district officials here recently by Preston W. Pond, Council Executive of the Cache Valley Council, headquarters Logan, Utah. A luncheon was served at a local cafe which was well attended by representatives of this district.

Decision was reached to hold the Camporee at Fort Bridger on June 3rd and 4th.

At a Court of Honor held at Superior Saturday night, April 16th, with an attendance of over two hundred, sixteen boys were admitted as Tenderfoot Scouts, twenty-five were advanced to the rank of second class, one to first class, and one to Star ranking. Thirty merit badges were awarded. There was a fine turnout, Rock Springs furnishing four troops, Superior and Reliance one each. Mr. Pond

was present and made a pleasing talk to the boys, their parents and friends.

The Annual Report of Boy Scouts of America reveals the outstanding event of 1937 as the National Jamboree held at Washington, D. C., the greatest demonstration of youth ever held on this continent, with an attendance of 27,232.

The World Jamboree held in Holland with representatives from fifty-two different lands numbering some 26,000 was of world-wide importance, too.

World Scout Membership

Scouters	448,954
Scouts	1,692,181
Sea Scouts	39,930
Rover Scouts	99,364
Cubs	531,645

Total.....2,812,074

Future Prospects—Boys and Girls Express Their Choice of Food and Other Things

Now the advertising and merchandisers are on a new tack. They have surveyed and cross-sectioned the adult population and it looks like a fresh cube steak. Attention is now given the juvenile population to get a start on their tastes of today, presumably to base some sort of a guess on the future. It seems a rather uncertain premise, however. It's a long, long way from childish taste or desires to adult necessities. Nevertheless the survey is interesting and in many instances surprising. The survey included 22,416 between the ages of 6 and 16.

Spinach is favored by 24% of boys and 28% of girls, corn by 30%. The vital question to us is what influence did Pop Eye have on results.

Air travel first choice of both sexes.

Eighty-one per cent of boys, 76% of girls want to go to college but it will be good luck if 50% of the whole finish high school.

Turkey predominated as the favorite meat, but 23% of the boys chose hash and about that per cent will of necessity be eating hash when they grow up, unless turkeys become more plentiful and cheaper.

Ice cream was first under the wire as a dessert and bananas led the pack in choice of fruit. Here are two items which will probably hold the same position when the kids become adults.

Boys prefer football while girls line up for swimming, skating and tennis.

Movies have a stronger appeal for boys, the girls favor reading.

If this be true we wonder where the "Dumb Doras" come from.—*Mueller Record*.

• • Our Little Folks • •

What the Children Think

SOME months ago the Employees' Magazine published safety essays by Eileen Ainscough, Reliance; Jack Woolrich, Superior; and Richard Kuwaba, Hanna, children of Coal Company employees.

In the May issue of "Safetygram," published in the interest of mine safety by the Bell & Zoller Coal Mining Co., whose mines are located in Illinois, we find two splendid little essays on safety, written by the children of two employes of Zeigler No. 2 mine, at Zeigler, Illinois.

The first essay was written by Miss Ruth Owsley, age eleven, the daughter of a motorman, Mr. Harry Owsley, Zeigler, Illinois. It reads as follows:

"I want my dad to practice Safety First in the mine because he loves me. He wants me to always wear good, warm clothing and have good food. I love my dad, too. I want him to always wear Safety-toe shoes, safety cap, and goggles, and to always be careful. I wouldn't want my dad to be careless and get hurt or maybe be a cripple for life; neither would I want him to be the cause of some other little girl's dad to be hurt. When we get careless we sometimes hurt those we love the most. My dad has worked in the mines for nearly fifteen years. I want him to play safe and always practice Safety First."

The second essay came from the pen of Catherine Dillow, age fourteen, the daughter of Harvey Dillow, of Christopher, Illinois, employed as trackman at No. 2 Zeigler mine. Miss Catherine wrote:

"I want my Daddy to work safely because I love him. I want him to work safely for the benefit of other children's fathers and brothers. My daddy wears safety shoes and safety hat. My daddy reminds his helper of Safety. He also practices safety himself. He teaches us Safety at home. I signed a pledge at my school and teach my playmates safety. During my summer vacation my sister and I would go to the Zeigler No. 2 Mine and would sing songs and play the guitar on their safety program. We sing songs to remind them to work safely. We enjoy entertaining them and reminding them of Safety and hope to go back again when my school is out, as some of the men are always asking us to come back and sing."

We are reproducing the two essays in full and judging from the pictures shown in the "Safetygram" they are both lovely girls. We are wondering if some of our girls would not like to write to Ruth and Catherine, telling them just what you think about their essays and the safety of your own

daddies. We are sending marked copies of this issue of the Employees' Magazine to the two girls.

Some Towns in Your State?

1. Timid and a girl's name.
2. A color and a hard substance.
3. The first grader.
4. A tree and a valley.
5. What you do when you are hungry.
6. A scene from a high place.
7. A hard substance plus water.
8. A color and a large brook.
9. Traveling cases.
10. A large tree plus "y."
11. A razor blade.
12. A well known scout.
13. A dispute and a territory.
14. The timid soul.
15. Better than best.
16. An animal.
17. A girl's name.
18. A heavenly body and a jig.
19. A name and a weight.
20. A boy's name and his relation to his mother.
21. The opposite of less and an article.
22. The first name of a well-known statesman.
23. A grain and a territory.

(Answers next page)

The Bandmaster: "What is an interval?"

The Learner (confidently): "A period for refreshment." . . . "Give me a sentence bringing in the correct use of the word, 'andante,'" demanded the band leader. And the smart bandsman replied: "I have just been on a visit to my uncle and auntie." . . . Concerning a certain vocal quartet party, Junior asked: "Pop, why do those four fellows sing together?" and Pop, of course, replied: "One of them wouldn't like to take the blame alone."

MIXED GENDERS

Teacher: "William, what are the two genders?"

William: "Masculine and feminine. The feminine are divided into frigid and torrid, the masculine into temperate and intemperate."

Safety Essays

Why not write a short essay on Safety for "Our Little Folks" page, such to be written by boys and girls under fifteen, the article to be restricted to one hundred and fifty words. If you will send in a picture or snapshot of yourself it will be shown with the essay.

Answers to "Some Towns in Your State"

1. Cheyenne.
2. Yellowstone.
3. Eden.
4. Pinedale.
5. Dines.
6. Mountain View.
7. Rock Springs.
8. Green River.
9. Baggs.
10. Big Piney.
11. Gillette.
12. Cody.
13. Worland.
14. Casper.
15. Superior.
16. Buffalo.
17. Hanna.
18. Sundance.
19. Evanston.
20. Jackson.
21. Moran.
22. Daniel.
23. Wheatland.

The length of rivers which have their sources in Wyoming are: Snake, 1038; Green, 730 miles; Yellowstone, 671 miles; Little Missouri, 560 miles; Niobrara, 431 miles; Powder, 375 miles; Big Horn, 280 miles; Tongue, 246 miles. The length of the Snake is from its source in Yellowstone Park to its confluence with the Columbia; the Green from its source in the Wind River range to its junction with the Colorado; the Yellowstone from the Absaroka mountains south of the Park to its confluence with the Missouri.

Boy (reading): "Archimedes leaped from his bath shouting 'Eureka!' 'Eureka!'"

Teacher: "One moment. What is the meaning of 'Eureka'?"

"'Eureka' means 'I have found it.'"

"Very well. What had Archimedes found?"

"The soap, sir."

Teacher: If Los Angeles is 2,000 miles from here, Dallas 1,000 miles, and New York 500 miles, how old am I?

Pupil: 44 years.

Teacher: How did you arrive at that conclusion?

Pupil: My brother is 22 years old and he's a half-wit.

CORRECT

Visitor: "And how old are you, Bobbie?"

Bobbie: "I'm just at the awkward age."

Visitor: "Really? And what do you call the awkward age?"

Bobbie: "I'm too old to cry and too young to swear."

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Arthur Clegg is confined to his home with illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Alva A. Drummond visited friends in Rawlins.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Dygert, of Soda Springs, Idaho, are visiting at the home of their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Jones.

Mrs. Edward Brooks, of O'Donnell Street, is seriously ill at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Broseghini have purchased a home on Elias Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Julius are visiting with relatives in Montana.

The R. J. Matson family visited with Mrs. Matson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Stark, of Boulder, Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Piaia visited with relatives at Dines. George Korfanta is on the sick list.

Archie Shassetz is recovering from slight injuries received in an automobile accident one mile north of town.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Desmond, and children, of Kemmerer, visited at the Frank Parr home.

Mrs. George N. Darling was hostess to the Women's Auxiliary of the Episcopal Church, at her home in the Barracks.

Mr. and Mrs. S. I. Rodda, of Hanna, visited here with relatives.

Hudson Rennie has been confined to his home with illness the past two weeks.

William Nelson, of No. 4 Mine, has gone to Laramie, where he expects to locate.

Mrs. Joseph Norris, of Hanna, visited here at the Richard Barrass home.

Clarence Johnson and family visited with relatives in Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Harold Cook family motored to Pinedale over the week-end.

Frank Burlech is confined to his home with an attack of the flu.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Retford have returned from Salt Lake City, Utah, where they were called by the serious illness of a relative.

Osmo Malo has returned from a successful fishing trip to the Pinedale country.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Anderson have gone to Southern California, for the benefit of Mr. Anderson's health.

Reliance

Mrs. Johnny Bastalich is on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Easton are the proud parents of a baby boy. The little one has been named Gerald Keith.

Mrs. John Meeks and Mrs. Fred Bradley entertained recently at a party honoring Mrs. Meeks's daughter, Earlene. Dancing was enjoyed during the evening, music being furnished by Rena Delia's orchestra. Dainty refreshments were served to about 100 guests. Miss Earlene received many lovely gifts.

Mr. and Mrs. John Burum have moved to Rock Springs to make their home.

"Butch" Ebeling is again on the sick list.

The program held here during Music Week was enjoyed by all attending.

Cecelia Sprowell visited recently in Pinedale.

Mrs. H. E. Buckles was a Boulder visitor recently.

Sympathy is extended to Mrs. James Macdonald in her recent bereavement. The Macdonalds resided here for four years.

Mrs. Jane Robertson and Mrs. Margaret Rafferty were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hall at a district meet-

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ing of the American Legion, held May 7th in Rock Springs at the Elks Home. A program with music featuring Mother's Day was enjoyed, followed by dancing and a lunch.

Mr. and Mrs. Evan Reese and family and Mr. and Mrs. Joe Miller, Jr., and family, have enjoyed fishing in the north country.

Superior

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Marchetti were visitors in Ogden, Utah, recently.

John Zaring, who is suffering from a broken leg, has gone to Iowa to visit with his family.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ahlstrom and Mr. and Mrs. Bud Ahlstrom visited in Sheridan during the month.

Mrs. Engstrom, of Rawlins, has been the house guest of her son, William Engstrom.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Harris and daughter, Marlu, returned Sunday, April 24th, from Ogden, where they have been visiting friends and relatives.

Miss Josephine DeMarco, of Cheyenne, visited recently at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isidor DeMarco.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Jiacoletti and Mr. and Mrs. Elden Bouden, of Kemmerer, attended the Junior Prom Friday evening, April 22nd.

Victor Menghini has returned from Rochester, Minnesota, very much improved in health.

Mrs. Jerry Gacnik is a patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mrs. Nie Mettam has returned to her home in California after visiting friends and relatives in Superior.

The annual Odd Fellow dance was held in the Union Hall Saturday evening, April 30th. Everyone in attendance reports a very good time.

Miss Hillis Hill, of Rock Springs, was a week-end visitor with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Hill.

Miss Catherine Moser, Miss Margaret Hamilton and Mr. Quincy Tarter, of Casper, spent the week-end in Superior and attended the faculty banquet at the Superior High School.

Miss Frances Wilkes, of Winton, visited friends in Superior recently.

Winton

Mrs. George Pecolar and Mrs. Ben Dona spent a week visiting relatives in Denver, Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Clark and Dan Jenkins visited recently with relatives in Kemmerer, Wyoming.

Lester Gregory, of the Eureka CCC Camp, spent a short leave of absence at home visiting with his parents.

About fifteen mothers and daughters attended the Girl Scout Mother-Daughter banquet in Rock Springs.

Dr. Krueger and family recently motored to Pinedale, Wyoming.

Edith Longwith, Bella Johnson, Margaret Duncan and Ray Currie, teachers in the Winton School, spent a week-end in Casper, Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. Clem McLean are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby son born at the hospital in Rock Springs.

Mrs. J. T. Hogan honored her daughter at a miscellaneous shower at the Community House on May 4, 1938. Bridge and 500 were played, and Mrs. Smethurst received many beautiful gifts.

Mrs. Catherine Warinner entertained the Altar Society at her home on Wednesday evening, May 11th. Following

the business session, cards were played and a delightful luncheon served.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Christensen visited in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mr. Herman Bunn, of Naches, Washington, was a week-end visitor at the Roy McDonald home.

A Mother's Day program was given at the L. D. S. Church. Following the program, each mother was presented with a rose.

Mrs. Wilkie Henry entertained a number of children in honor of her son, Billie's seventh birthday.

Hanna

The wedding of Miss Virginia Wilkes, of Hanna, was solemnized in the Mormon Temple in Salt Lake on April 15th, when she became the bride of Alden Edward Thornton, of Salt Lake. Mr. Riggs, President of the Latter Day Saints Church, officiated at the ceremony. The bride wore white satin and carried Easter lilies and gardenias. Hanna people who attended the wedding were the bride's mother, Mrs. George Wilkes, and brother, Ted Wilkes, her aunt, Mrs. E. R. Henningsen, and the Misses Flossie Bedford, who was the bride's attendant, and Bessie Hinek. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Wilkes, of Hanna. She graduated from the Hanna High School with the class of 1937. The couple will make their home in Salt Lake, where Mr. Thornton is employed.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Wright entertained at a birthday party in honor of her daughter, Marjorie.

Those who were contestants in the Carbon County Spelling Contest at Rawlins from the Hanna School were: Mary Morris, fourth grade; Lucille Milliken, fifth grade; Harold Henningsen, sixth grade; Constance Finch, seventh grade; and Elsie Tikkanen, eighth grade. The honor of second place was won by Constance Finch. Miss Edna Klaseen, fifth grade teacher, accompanied them.

The Moose Lodge held their memorial services at the Lodge Hall on May 1st.

The Ladies Aid entertained at a tea at the Community Hall complimenting Miss Willia Caffray, of Chicago, and Miss Mildred Davidson, of Valley City, North Dakota, Evangelist and Song Leader who held services in the Methodist Church for two weeks.

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Have you stopped to consider that half of this year has almost passed by?

Are you going to let the other half go by without having your photograph made?

Keep this in mind. Have that picture taken now.

Mr. and Mrs. Pete Owens were called to Los Angeles by the death of Mrs. Owens' brother.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Veitch are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a son at the Hanna Hospital on April 25th.

The community has enjoyed a number of school programs the past month, among those being the High School Operetta, "The Big Day," under the direction of Miss Nancy Logan, the Senior Class Play, "Big Hearted Herbert," a three-act comedy under the direction of Miss Helen Francis, and a grade-school operetta, "Polly Make Believe," directed by Miss Dorothy Benedict.

Mother's Day was observed by a program by the grade school at the theatre, under the auspices of the Eagles Lodge. An address was given by Mr. Fox.

A Mother's Day tea was served in the Community Hall by the Pythian Sisters.

Mr. and Mrs. George McAttee are the proud parents of twins, a boy and a girl, born at the Hanna Hospital on May 12th.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Bailey had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Dan Painter, from Nebraska, who were enroute to Salt Lake City to make their home.

Mrs. Eliza While, Mrs. H. Renny, and Mrs. Mangan accompanied Mrs. Bert Taylor to Rock Springs on her official visit to the Pythian Sisters Lodge there.

Mrs. Bert Taylor was entertained at her official visit to the Hanna Pythian Sisters Temple on May 2nd. A 6-o'clock banquet was served, after which the regular lodge meeting was held, followed by light refreshments.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Jackson and a niece, Mrs. E. Price, of Chorley, England, visited in Hanna for a few days with their many relatives. They were the house guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Lee while here. Mr. Jackson is a retired business man. A reception was held in their honor at the Community Hall for relatives. Mrs. Tavelli, Mrs. Hanna Dickinson, Mrs. Bamber and Mrs. Mark Lee were hostesses.

Offices the latter part of April. "Bill" has a host of friends in this locality by reason of his long connection with the Union Pacific and Megeath interests.

Sweetwater County Library, of Green River, has established branches at Winton and Reliance, the former in the L. D. S. Church and in the school building at the latter town. Some 500 books in each place will furnish the public with reading matter of interest and will fill a longfelt want.

George Young, former Rock Springs man, and at one time Vice President this district U. M. W. A., now of Public Relations department with the Casper-Alcova dam project, was recently married in Denver.

THE ANGLER'S WISH

I in these flowery meads would be;
These crystal streams should solace me;
To whose harmonious bubbling noise,
I with my angle will rejoice;
Sit here, and see the turtle-dove
Court his chaste mate with gentle love;

Or on that bank feel the west wind
Breathe health and plenty; ease my mind
To see sweet dew-drops kiss these flowers
And then wash'd off by *April Showers*;
Here, Hear my *Kenna* sing a song;
There, see a blackbird feed her young.

Or, a laverock build her nest;
Here, give my weary spirits rest,
And raise my low pitch'd thoughts above
Earth, or what poor mortals love;
Thus, free from lawsuits and the noise
Of princes' courts, I would rejoice.

Or, with my *Bryan* and a book
Loiter long days near *Shawford* brook;
There sit with him, and eat my meat,
There see the sun both rise and set,
There bid good morning to each day,
There meditate my time away,
And angle on; and beg to have
A quiet message to a welcome grave.

—Isaak Walton.

Mr. Robert G. Couch, Mining Engineer under C. E. Swann, Chief Engineer, has tendered his resignation and before long he expects to join the forces of a large oil company in California.

Frank V. Hicks, Mine Superintendent at Winton, recently made a hurried trip to the state of Washington.

Charles E. Swann, Chief Engineer, was at Greeley, Colorado, on Company business, the middle of the month.

M. E. Kelly, now in the Government service at Omaha, with offices in the Farm Loan Building, was a caller at the General Offices while en route west. "Kel" looked fine and his numerous friends were pleased to know of his nice connection. He was at one time Engineer for the Water Companies here, and again as Mining Engineer under our Engineering Department.



Tom Cook, Manager "The Sun-light Bakery," spent several days in Salt Lake City consulting a specialist about his eye trouble, finally returning with new glasses.

Thieves purloined a big stock of groceries, cigarettes, knives, clothing, flashlights and other articles from the Reliance Store the week of April 18th, taking Manager Walt Johnson's car to carry off the loot. They were captured on the Lincoln Highway near Table Rock and returned to the local jail. The lads were deserters from Fort Warren and will appear before the District Court next term. Their visit to the store was the second raid made within a month.

William Redshaw, Superintendent of the Roundup Coal Company, Roundup, Montana, was a caller at the General

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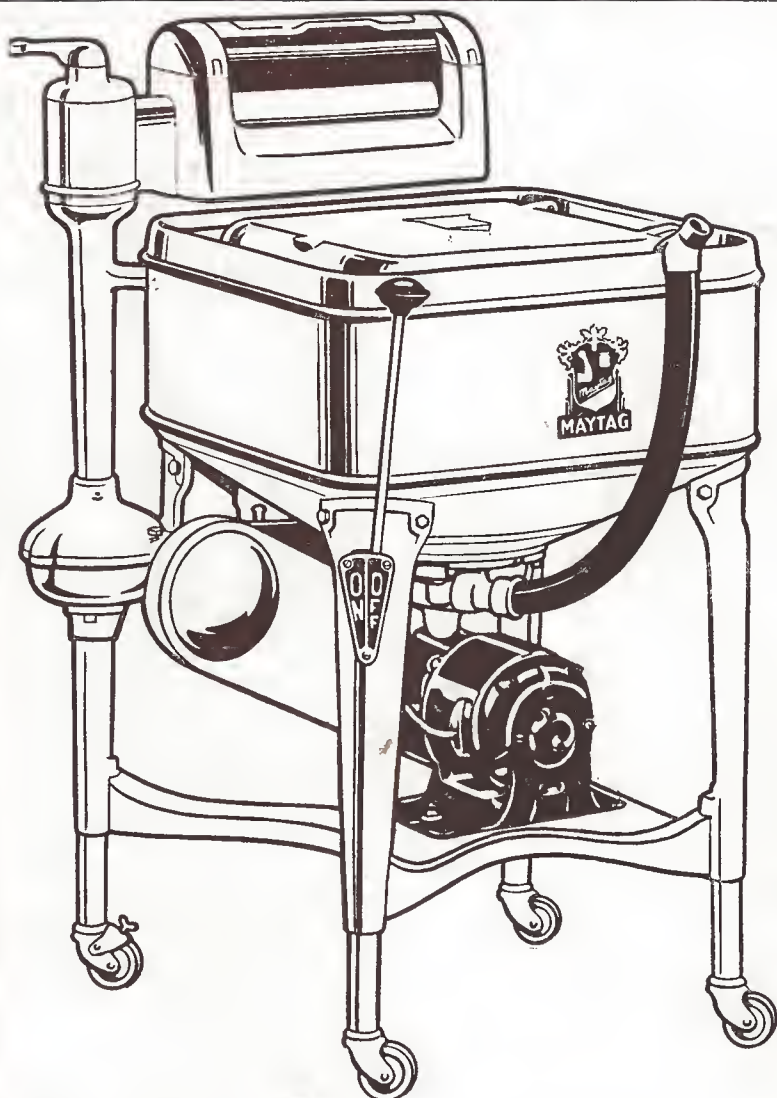
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